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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

EXUBERANT YOUTH

Against the bizarre background of the tree, this charming Ceylon belle, unconscious of her own majestic grandeur, enhanced by her national costume, is seen winnowing rice.

Photo—Godwyn

Red Bosses Of Korea War

(SEE PAGE 4)

Gadgets Give Up Offender

BY THOMAS STIMSON

DOCTOR Kirk? This is the Oakland police. We like some help on a murder case. Would you examine two coats and a pocket knife if we bring them over tonight?" writes the author in "Popular Mechanics".

Dr. Paul L. Kirk sighed as he put down the phone. As professor of bio-chemistry at the University of California he was in the midst of writing a paper on "micro and drop scale titration of oxalate." He'd have to drop that, he supposed, while he solved this latest police puzzle.

The officer who delivered the evidence told Dr. Kirk what had happened. Someone had broken into a residence by smashing a window, surprised the owner, and stabbed him.

The brown coat that the officer held in his hand had been worn by the slain man; the other, a green coat, had been taken from a person who the police suspected had committed the crime.

Specifically, the police wanted to know if the two coats had been in recent contact with each other, as during a struggle, and if the knife that was found on the body belonged to the suspect.

Dr. Kirk had his answers shortly after midnight. Using a dust collector of his own design that he attached to vacuum cleaner, he cleaned the front of one coat and placed the debris that he got from it in a container. Then he cleaned the other garment.

Each coat yielded a small pile of dirt, dust, cloth fibres and miscellaneous material. With a strong glass and a microscope the scientist began to examine this evidence.

The debris from the green coat contained hundreds of green-fibres, as could be expected. With them, however, were numerous brown fibres that were identical with fibres from the brown coat. Contrariwise, the brown coat yielded bits of green material that exactly matched the yarn of which the green coat was made. It was apparent that the two coats had been in rubbing contact with each other.

●

THE DEBRIS FROM THE GREEN GARMENT ALSO CONTAINED FRAGMENTS OF GLASS. WHOEVER HAD WORN THE COAT PROBABLY HAD BROKEN A WINDOW RECENTLY.

Final evidence came from the knife in spite of the fact that it had been wiped clean of finger-prints. Dr. Kirk scraped from the inside of its case a small amount of debris and compared this material with the lint, dirt, tobacco crumbs and other substances that he vacuumed from the left pocket of the green coat. The proportions didn't match.

Then he tried the right pocket. This time the ingredients were identical. The man who wore the green coat was indisputably linked with the knife and the slaying.

Dr. Kirk is a fabulous character on the U. of C. campus. He is not only professor of biochemistry but also professor of criminalistics in the school of criminology. He is one of the few educators in the country who holds a full professorship in two unassociated fields. Essentially, he says, he is a gadgeteer who likes to devise equipment that will help solve research problems.

As an offshoot of biochemistry he became a pioneer and leader in ultra microchemistry, the science of studying bits of matter that are much too small to be analyzed by ordinary methods. He designed his own micro-manipulators for handling fragments of material that are visible only in the field of a microscope. Another time, he attached a magnetic vibrator to a glass rod that is hardly thicker than a hair so that he'd have a tool with which to stir a fraction of a drop of liquid. Today, many of his ultra-micro tools are being manufactured commercially in Berkeley.

One of Dr. Kirk's Tom Thumb laboratories can fit into a suitcase, in contrast to the usual chemical

(Continued on Page 23)

WEEK-END FUN

"What lovely salmon!"

"That's not salmon; that's cod blushing at the price they're asking for it."

* *

"What are you doing at the university?"

"Taking medicine."

"Feeling better?"

* *

There was a beautiful young typist who rouged her lips, pencilled her eyebrows, and powdered her nose—then got into a railway compartment labelled "Ladies Only!"

SUM FUN

Father took his small son to church. At one stage of the service the clergyman announced: "We shall now sing hymn number two hundred and twenty-two. Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand. Two hundred and twenty-two."

The puzzled youngster nudged his father. "Dad", he whispered, "do we have to work this out?"

* *

A boy dashed into a chemist's shop.

"Father's being chased by an angry bull," he announced.

"What do you want me to do about it?" asked the assistant.

"Put a new film in my camera and be quick", said the boy.

* *

The scene was a modern laundrette and customers were watching through the windows of the machines their washing being churned round.

Two somewhat intoxicated men strayed in by mistake. Said one: 'What awful tripe they put on the television these days."

* *

"Am I really the first girl you've really kissed, John?"

"Yes, darling—though, naturally I've rehearsed with others."

* *

At a seaside boarding-house a guest was sawing away at the sinewy knee-joint of a roast chicken leg. At last, waving an arm towards a bottle of sauce on the table, near the landlady's elbow, he said: "Pass the liniment, please, Mrs. McPherson. This seagull has rheumatism."

* *

"I shouldn't keep telling her you're unworthy of her."

"No? Why not?"

"Let it come to her as a surprise."

* *

"Yes, my boy friend takes me to the museum every Saturday."

"Really! What is he studying?"

"Economy."

* *

When the prisoner was asked if he had anything to say before sentence was passed on him, he replied: "I'm sorry I took the money, my lord; but you know the old saying: the more a man has the more he wants."

The judge nodded understandingly. "Well", he said, "you're getting twelve months. How much more do you want?"

* *

A man was edging his car in heavy traffic past a woman driver who was trying to reverse into a parking space that was obviously too small. Suddenly her car swung out and bumped into the other car. Flushed with exasperation, she leaned out of her window.

"You could see I was going to do something stupid", she said. "Why didn't you wait to see what it was?"

* *

TO LET!

A proud father had given his small daughter a splendidly equipped doll's house for her birthday. On his return after a week's absence he asked her how she liked it.

"It's very nice, Daddy", she said. "But where is it?" he inquired, not seeing it anywhere about the house.

"Oh, I've rented it furnished to Cousin Mary for sixpence a week", came the reply.

* *

An enthusiastic amateur gardener was showing a friend round his grounds. The enthusiast had done a bit of topiary work on his bushes and when they reached the two pieces of hedge sculpture of which he was most proud, he pointed to them and said: "How do you like my Georgian Urn?"

"Fine", said the visitor, politely. "Which is Georgie and which is Ern?"

* *

"I see you've given up teaching your wife to drive."

"Yes, we had an accident."

"You did! What happened?"

"I told her to release her clutch and she took her hands off the wheel."

A maid at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington listened to several DAR officers calling each other "Girls" for a while, then was overheard to sigh: "If them is girls, I ain't born yit."

A cheerful patient looked up from the periodical he was reading in the dentist's waiting-room.

"Well," he said, "that's one spot of good news, anyway—but tell me, where is this place Mafeking?"

ODDITIES OF NATURE ● BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

A GIANT TARPON, OVER SIX FEET LONG, AND WEIGHING CLOSE TO 100 POUNDS, LEAPED OUT OF WATERS OFF THE FLORIDA KEYS, DIRECTLY INTO OPEN ARMS OF: "BOSTER" DILLOW 7252 N.W. MIAMI CT. MIAMI, FLORIDA!
150 PEOPLE DIE IN THE U.S. EACH YEAR FROM BITES OF POISONOUS SNAKES AND SPIDERS!
A DOG BELONGING TO BILL NICHOLLS OF NEARNEY, N.Z. CAME HOME AND SETTLED IN HIS FAVORITE CHAIR— {HE'D BEEN AWAY SIX YEARS!}
AN EMBRYO OF A CHICKEN, ONLY 55 HOURS AFTER EGG WAS PLACED IN INCUBATOR! NOTE ENLARGED HEART PROTRUDING FROM BODY JUST UNDER HEAD!
WHALES, THO THEY ARE AIR-BREATHERS, DIE, WHEN DRIVEN ASHORE, BECAUSE THEIR WEIGHT {NOT BUOYED UP BY WATER} CRUSHES THEM SO THAT THEY ARE UNABLE TO BREATHE!

MADE £.30,000 WHEN HE WATCHED HIS OWN FUNERAL

THE star swindler of all time was Louis Durand, who saw his own funeral after he had 'killed" himself for dol. 30,000. His scheme of deception was certainly thorough, writes R. G. D. in "TIT-Bits".

When he decided to run away from his wife and settle down in Algiers with his pretty friend, Jeanne G— the pair became known as Mr. and Mrs. Durand.

Soon Louis had insured himself for dol. 30,000 in the name of his supposed wife. When the real Mrs. Durand traced him and gained a divorce, the alimony became a nuisance but did not spoil his plan. Alimony, Louis remembered, ceases to become payable after death!

In Algiers sunstroke is not uncommon, and an overdose of quinine can simulate many of the symptoms. Louis put two and two together—and in no time Jeanne went post-haste for the doctor.

The physician took Louis's temperature, asked a few questions, listened to the bogus ravings, and diagnosed the case as severe sunstroke. The preliminaries were complete.

Ready-Made Coffin

In a cupboard lay a suit of sewn-up overall and a bag of sand equivalent to his own weight. Next day, painting his face with permanganate of potash, Louis stretched himself out on the bed and assumed the rigidity of the dead. Jeanne in her turn portrayed her grief so convincingly that she gained a death certificate without any further examination.

Nothing remained but the funeral . . . and a ready-made coffin. Jeanne explained to the undertaker that she and her husband belong to an East Indian religion which allowed only the nearest relative of the dead to place the body in the casket and seal the lid without others being present. Accustomed to equally strange customs in the native quarter, the undertaker withdrew.

An instant later the "corpse" leapt from the bed dumped the sack of sand into the coffin, and hurriedly made fast the lid. When the undertaker next entered the room Louis was hiding under the bed!

Shaking with sobs, Jeanne joined the funeral procession, but there was a flaw in the "perfect" plan. Durand could not resist wanting to hear what his friends said at the graveside. Slipping out of the house, he hired a false beard and moustache and a new suit of clothes.

Soon he stood on the very brink of the grave, undetected, as he imagined, among his friends and neighbours.

When he later quietly returned to France, Jeanne stopped only to collect the insurance money before she followed.

Wife Does It

Meantime, the genuine Mrs. Durand received an official notice informing her of her husband's passing ... and a note of condolence from a friend who said she had noticed Louis's brother at the graveside. But Louis had no brother, and as soon as Mrs. Durand heard of the insurance suspicion resolved into certainty.

"He may fool the doctors but he can't fool me," she decided—and demanded an exhumation. Then the cat was out of the coffin, and Louis Durand was soon in jail.

First Doctor In India

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By ARNOLD WAREING

BOOKS do not always have happy titles, but Lt.-Col. Donald McDonald's choice for his history of the Indian Medical Service — Surgeons Twoe and a Barber (Heinemann, 42s.)—is apt because that was the trio of pioneers who sailed East in each of the "foure tall ships" of Capt. James Lancaster in December, 1600, when the East India Company was founded, writes the author in "John O'London's "Weekly."

And what strange medicos they were! Efficient, scrupulous, like the men who consolidated the service in later generations? No. They were wilful in their human fallibility, which was of the age as much as of the individual. John Woodall, for example, first Surgeon-General to the Company, was in continual trouble.

Accusations were made of gross abuses in the preparation of the new "Chirurgeon's Chest" which he had devised; "drugs rotten, unguente made of kitchen stuff; boys that have no skill thrust into place of chirurgeons. He is to be accounted guilty of the death of so many men as perish through his default."

●

Most of the charges, Col. McDonald comments, were unfounded and not pressed, but there is no doubt that Woodall appointed his apprentices Surgeons of the Company and pocketed part of their pay for he admitted having seven as Surgeons' Mates from whom he took two months' pay yearly—an arrangement approved by the Court. Although his annual salary of £30 was equal to £300 now it is "not strange" that he sought means to supplement it, partly by providing his Surgeon's Chests and preventing other doctors from competing in the supply. We have to remember, too, that life became increasingly hard for him. In 1628 his salary was cut to £20; in 1633 he complained to the Company that for nearly three years he had received no gratuity at all. He wrote many medical manuals and claimed to have invented the trephine, an improved kind of trepan.

George Strachan, M.D., at Ispahan when the Company's factories in Persia were almost as important as those in India, was actually accused in 1620 of having poisoned his Chief Officer, and was dismissed, but reinstated a few months later. The official Jefferies, his accuser, wrote of him:

And Strachan (sic) our Antechristian Phesitian, for his fflatteringe, lying, dissimulation, inconscionable stores of purloynment, with his tentarhookes of deere pennworthes of plaisters and purges, sowing dissention in the ffactory, his scandalous reporte of poyzoning the Company's servants as the late Agent and William Robyns, his discouering all the passages of our business of the ffreyers in Ispahan, through his confession and disloyall service to the Company, intercepting of their letters. How can he be otherwise, being marryed to a More in Arabia, from whom he tooke his runagate raunge, leaving wyfe and family to prosecute the diveil's commission in doing evil, continewally despizeth his owne country, and yts church.....

And so on and so on until, in 1621, this seemingly iniquitous medico was sacked. Sackings, in fact, were frequent.

Dr. John Maxwell, appointed to the Surat factory in 1700, was expelled in 1704 on account of his "lewd debauched life" and made a living at Cochin by informing pirates of the movements of expected ships.

Of another who came to grief over a woman in 1686 it was recorded:

Doctr Stallworthy hath been for this many months bewitched of Mrs. Gape's black wench, wch. has rendered Him uncapable of manageing ye Hospitall, out of respect and kindness wee have used all means to reclaime Him, but all is in vaine, and he still persists in

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For A World Safe From War

NEED OF BASIC CHANGE IN TEACHING HISTORY

BY BERTRAND RUSSELL

IN this sixth and final talk of this series BERTRAND RUSSELL, declares that to enjoy the fruits of long and arduous labours in mastering natural obstacles and to live in freedom and at peace, man must 'open his heart to joy, and leave fear to gibber through the glimmering darkness of a forgotten past'.

Bertrand Russell

I HAVE been concerned in these lectures to set forth certain facts, and certain hopes which these facts render rational. The facts concern the unification of mankind through modern technique, and the liberation of mankind from bondage of excessive toil which the inadequate techniques of the past rendered unavoidable.

The hopes that are based upon these facts are hopes as to the general well-being that may be realised if mankind learned to practice the co-operation which modern techniques demand. There are, it is true, correlative fears, for which there is perhaps as good basis in the present state of the world as for the hopes that I have been setting forth.

The technical unification of the world not only makes possible much greater general well-being than at any former time, if it is accompanied by economic and political unification; it also makes possible greater disasters than any known to even the worst of former times, if our technical skill continues to be devoted to disunity rather than unity.

I have not, however, in these lectures dwelt much upon the reasons for fear, since I do not think that it is through fear that we shall avoid the dangers that threaten us. Our world has too much of fear, and emphasis upon dangers is apt to lead to apathetic despair. What our world needs is the opposite. It needs rational, creative hope; it needs something positive to live for.

Basic Need

It needs 'yes' feelings, rather than 'no' feelings. If the 'yes' feelings are as strong as a purely rational consideration allows them to be, then 'no' feelings will melt away and become unnecessary; but if we dwell upon 'no' feelings too much we shall never emerge from despair.

Let us allow ourselves to assume that mankind, whether through the lessons of a third world war or through some less painful process, will have come to understand the community of interest which unites the human family. Let us consider what public institutions can do to bring about a happy issue in the three age-long conflicts of men — with nature, with each other, and with themselves.

Let us begin with the conflict with nature. There will have to be an international authority controlling the production and distribution of food and raw materials. This authority must have power to prevent such wasteful agricultural methods as have produced the deserts in North Africa and the dust bowl in the U.S.A.

As we have seen, the problem of adequately nourishing the human family cannot be solved while the population continues to increase rapidly. Rapid increase has been checked in the past by famine and pestilence, but these are painful methods. Moreover, their effectiveness is diminishing. Medicine is coping with pestilence, and philanthropy is causing famine to be a less localised phenomenon than it used to be. The population problem, therefore, if the world is to flourish in spite of scientific medicine and economic justice, must be dealt with by means of universal birth control. Whatever this may involve in the way of education, industrialisation, and increase of prosperity in the poorer regions of the world must be undertaken at no matter what cost if a scientifically unified world is to be stable, and is not to sink to continually lower levels of subsistence.

Freedom From War

I come now to the conflicts of man with man. Here, the first thing to be coped with is war. While mankind is subject to the threat of war, especially by the deadly methods which science is perfecting, nothing good can be secure. There is only one way of making the world safe against war, and that is to have only one armed force in the world. When this has been achieved there will no longer be danger of serious war, unless they were to take the form of civil wars between different parts of the international force. To prevent this, measures which are not purely military will be required. There will need to be control over education in the sense that no country must be allowed in its schools to teach a predatory nationalism.

The teaching of history everywhere should lay more stress upon the progress of man than upon national victories or defeats in contests with other nations.

There should be interchange of students, so that many people while still young enough to be not hardened in habits and prejudices should become intimate with people of other countries and with their ways of thought and behaviour.

The edifice of internationalism in education should have at its apex an international university, open to able students from all countries, containing professors to whom the international ideal appeared important, and affording a refuge to able men who, like Einstein, were found displeasing to their compatriots for reasons disgraceful to those compatriots.

One might hope that in such a university a free community might grow up of men capable not only of overcoming nationalism in their thoughts by deliberate effort but of genuinely feeling the unity of men and of the common tasks to which a wise humanity should devote itself.

I come last to the protection of the individual, both against the hostility of the herd and against his own fears. These two are more closely connected than is sometimes thought, for herd hostility is usually the result of fear, and the fear that it expresses, though nominally directed outwards, has as a rule its root in a fear which the intolerant individuals feel as a part of themselves.

Education in the very early years could do much to prevent the growth of underground terrors, such as psycho-analysis lays bare. Perfection and security are what is mainly needed in the early years. A population wisely handled in youth will be less liable to herd hostilities than is now common in most parts of the world. Nevertheless, it must be expected that herd hostilities will be sometimes aroused in cases in which, to the outsider, there seems no just ground for such hostilities. The best way of dealing with these cases would be to provide places of sanctuary, as was done in the Middle Ages. Those who had fled to such places should be examined by a neutral authority, and should be protected if that authority pronounced them blameless.

Place For Poets And Artists

Regimentation and uniformity are dangers that an organised industrial world will have to fear, and against which it should take deliberate measures.

There should be opportunities for exceptional individuals, such as poets and artists, who would be likely to fail in any attempt to win the approval of elderly bureaucrats. I should have academies for such men, not as a reward for achieved eminence—for then it is too late—but as expressing the favourable opinion of young men engaged in similar pursuits. I would make election to such academies only possible for men under twenty-five, and I would confine the voting for election to members of the academy concerned who were still under thirty-five. Such regulations might make it possible for the academy not to become an ossified collection of old fogies, as academies too often are.

There should be for everybody considerably shorter hours of work than are now customary and much longer holidays than are now enjoyed by anybody except university professors. Some people are afraid that in such a community life would be too tame and unadventurous; but this need not be the case. There are innumerable forms of adventure which could be open to everybody who desired them, if holidays were as long as they easily might be.

For those who like danger there should be every facility for opportunities of risking their lives, provided they did not, at the same time, risk the lives of those who prefer a less exciting existence. For those who wish at all times to live strenuously, and to whom a soft life is disgusting, it should be possible to find a quite sufficient outlet in some really difficult work, whether of artistic creation or of scientific research. Such work stretches men's powers to the very utmost, as much in its way as an attempt to climb Everest. But for those who do not find it adequate, Everest still remains to be conquered.

Leaders And Society

No society can be great without great individuals, and I should not think much of a world which secured universal safety at the price of universal mediocrity.

I think, however, that universal security, if it were attained by the kind of means that I have spoken of, would so much diminish envy and fear of eccentricity that the recognition, even in the young, of possible exceptional merit would not encounter the psychological resistance which it now has to meet in the great majority of mankind.

If this is indeed the case, if such institutions as I have spoken of can be established, the happy world that I am envisaging can be not only happy, but glorious. I cannot believe that what is dark and dreadful and destructive in the souls of men is essential to the production of great works of imagination. I believe, on the contrary, that it lies within the power of man to create edifices of shining splendour from which the glory and greatness of which human thought and feeling are capable shall spread a light unmixed with darkness, filling men's hearts with joy, and their thoughts with clarity. Such a world is possible. It rests with men to choose whether they will create it or allow the human race to perish in anger and sordid hate.

End The Folly

Man, in the long ages since he descended from the trees, has passed arduously and perilously through a vast, dusty desert, surrounded by the whitening bones of those who have perished by the way, maddened by hunger and thirst, by fear or wild beasts, by dread of enemies—not only living enemies but spectres of dead rivals—projected on to the dangerous world by the intensity of his own fears. At last he has emerged from the desert into a smiling land, but in the long night he has forgotten how to smile. We cannot believe in the brightness of the morning, we think it trivial and deceptive.

We cling to old myths that allow us to go on living with fear and hate—above all, hate of ourselves, miserable sinners. This is folly. Man now needs for his salvation only one thing, to open his heart to joy, and leave fear to gibber through the glimmering darkness of a forgotten past.

He must lift up his eyes and say: "No, I am not a miserable sinner. I am a being who, by a long and arduous road has discovered how to make intelligence master natural obstacles; how to live in freedom and joy, at peace with myself, and therefore with all mankind." This will happen if men will choose joy rather than sorrow. If not, eternal death will burry man in deserved oblivion.—**BBC's Overseas Service.**

CHIEF JUSTICE UNFURLS FLAG

The Hon. Chief Justice of Bombay Shri. M. C. Chagla (centre, in dark Shervani) unfurled India's Flag at an Independence Day function of the Students' Progressive Group at the Elphinstone Technical High School, Dhobi Talao. Mr. B. V. Bhatt, President of the Group is seen on the left of Shri Chagla.

Missed The Boat

The opera "Lohengrin" was being performed by a troupe of strolling players. The singers and orchestra were above average, but the tenor, from the first time he appeared on the stage, showed increasing signs of inebriation. By the end of the fourth act, when he was supposed to step into the boat drawn by the white swan and make his exit, he was so drunk that he missed the boat and the swan was pulled off the stage without him.

Paying no attention to the murmurs of the audience, he pulled a watch from his pocket and, turning to another player, asked in the most matter-of-fact voice: "Pardon me, madam, do you know what time the next swan leaves?"

PATTER

'DODO FRY'

By Asude

HAVE You eaten Dodo Fry? When I say "Dodo Fry", I mean Fried Dodo. I am sure you haven't, and probably never will. More is the reason you should read about it.

It happened, as all events of moment would happen in the Capital of India, New Delhi, at one of those posh restaurants where you can easily pay Rs. 7-8 for lunch if a band play.. somewhere in the premises, and Rs. 3-8 if it doesn't. No, it was not one of Mrs. Munshi's cafetarias.

There are two reasons why I favour that place. One, I have verified that no horseflesh is allowed, entry into the kitchen whatever the current price of Horseflesh might be. The other is that the Manager is a very obliging man. He would provide anything for you to order, any beast of the forest or bird of the air. Except, of course, horseflesh.

An obliging man. That was why I was surprised one evening as I was lingering over my SOUFFLE, to find the Manager the centre of a lot of noise at a neighbouring table. Two young men were throwing their arms about recklessly in the air to the imminent danger of passing waiters, and shouting.

"You MUST give us DODO FRY! We will NOT have Chicken Roast!" That appeared to be the REFRAIN of their battlecry. One of the pair put in a further argument to drive the point home: "Why do you say you will give us Dodo Fry if you can't?"

Clutching at the pause which followed this challenge, the Manager bleated: "But when did I say that I will give you Dodo Fry?" "What!" screamed the pair in unison, "You did't? No, you didn't, but didn't you write it? Can you deny that you wrote it?" "Wrote it?" gasped the Manager, "Wrote I would give you Dodo Fry? When? Where?"

"There!" shouted the louder of the two. "Where?" asked the Manager. "There!" "Where?" "There!" "Where?" "There!" "Where?" I do not how long this sparkling Hope-Crossby business would have gone on if I had not stepped into the breach.

I came to the table and pointed out to the Battling Billies that they must be mistaken. Dodo. as everybody knows, simply does not exist. It might once be a bird but for the last few centuries it has simply served as a simile. "Dead as Dodo" and all that. I pointed all this out to the boys, but it did not seem to right matters.

"But then why did he write it?" I asked them for particulars. And then these two young men caught hold of me and the Manager, one apiece, and started dragging us towards th front door. All resistance was useless and we allowed ourselves to be dragged. They took us right out of the hall and then released us. Two eloquent forefingers shot out and pointed at something.

I saw. They were pointing at a blackboard propped up against the wall, and on that blackboard was inscribed in white chalk the following caption:

TODAY'S SPECIALS:

ONE CHICKEN ROAST Rs. 5-8
DO-DO FRY Rs. 6

I had completely forgotten the episode and now a friend from Patna has dug up the Dodo. He has sent me a cutting from the "India Nation" of July 23, with the following intriguing headlines.

"INJUNCTION AGAINST HOLDING OF PURULIA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

"Nearly 4,000 women denied right of Franchise."

This is what the Report said:

"The Subordinate Judge, Purulia, delivering an 18-page judgment granted absolute injunction (till the decision of the case) restraining the Returning Officer and Chairman, Purulia Municipality, from holding Municipal Elections which were scheduled to take place from 18th July to 21st July."

But why? This is why:

Because, "four to five thousand women voters, entered in the rolls as 'DO-WIFE' and not in their personal names, were being debarred from exercising their franchise."

My friend thought that here was a great scoop for me. He did not know that far more epochal events were already in the offing, and I had spotted them coming. On the same day I read the above cutting, the P.T.I. featured the following news item from Benares:

"Shrimati Vidyadevi, President of the All-India Mahila Sangh, in a statement today requested the Election Commissioner to restore the name of the 28 LAKH women voters who had been deprived of their right of franchise as they failed to give their own names." In other words, whilst there were 4,000 "DO-WIVES" at the Purulia Municipal Election, there were 28,00,000 of them figuring in the Parliamentary Election Records. All "DO-WIVES" 'Vive la Bharat!" I mean, Jai Hind!

I would have drawn a line to the story here and called it a day, but it was the good lady's plaintive comment on the incident which stopped me in my tracks. This is what she pleaded:

"According to sacred Indian tradition and culture it is customary for Indian women to make themselves known in the names of their husbands, fathers, or sons. Their identities are not recognised from their own names only."

BLESS HER

Bless her innocent heart, but this, of course, is just sweet nonsense. Shrimati Vidyavati simply did not know what she was talking about,——or was it all put on?

"SACRED INDIAN TRADITION AND CULTURE" my foot! When did all that stuff stop a woman in this country giving her OWN name? Her husband's, certainly. But her own? Did you ever come across a woman in the witness-box refusing to give her OWN name? She might bridle if asked for her husband's name, but never hers.

What the good lady does not see but I do——and you will, if you can use your imagination, ——is that the 28,00,000 women whose cause she is pleading know not a thing about it. They have no more knowledge of the fact that they are figuring as "DO-WIVES" in the records than that a thing called "Election" is on the way and that there has been any recording of their names.

In the language of the Comic strips so popular with Cabinet Ministers, I ask you: "Who-dunit?" How did these "DO-WIVES" come into the Records? Who said: "DO-WIFE?" The wife? Definitely not. Who asked her? And where? A "DO-WIFE" presupposes a husband. Where was HE? His name would be immediately above the "DO-WIFE", but where was he, physically?

Was the form presented spearately to husband and wife? To the husband in his office or field, and to the "DO-WIFE" in her kitchen? So that the husband could not shout out his wife's name even if she was too shy to give it herself? But was she? Did anybody ask her?

Can't Shrimati Vidyadevi see that the poor "DO-WIVES" have nothing to do with the Sordid business and that is just another case of the perennial conspiracy of the male of the Species against the female? Positively, it is a case for Mrs. Renuka Roy and Mrs. Durgabai, not of the President of the Mahila Sangh.

Men On The Other Side Of The Parallel

By Anna Louise Strong, Ph.D.

THE two Red war chiefs who agreed to "cease fire" negotiations in Korea are little known to the world but both have been major figures in East Asia for a decade and more. Dr. Anna Louise Strong, the writer of this article and author of "China's Millions," is the only Westerner who has ever interviewed the North Korean leader Kim Il Sung, and one of the few who has been well acquainted with Peng Teh-hwai in China. In this exclusive article Miss Strong describes the personalities and histories of these men — Peng Teh-hwai, whose war against society began at the age of nine, and Kim Il Sung, who became a "patriotic bandit" at 19.

THE two Red war chiefs who agreed to "cease-fire" negotiations in Korea are little known to the world. But Kim Il Sung in North Korea, and Peng Teh-hwai in China, have been potent factors in East Asian affairs and will go down in all Korean and Chinese history books.

Kim fought the Japanese from 1931 till 1945 from his mountain strongholds; this, with the past year of war, makes 15 years of fighting. Peng has engaged in Active combat since 1926.

I first heard of Kim's exploits against the Japanese from a dozen old comrades-in-arms in North Korea in the summer of 1947. I met him several times at banquets, parades, or public functions, and was then granted a three-hour interview in his spacious office which opened on a large flat roof.

He was 36 years old at the time, which makes him now about 40. He was a vital, rather talkative person with a quick flashing smile and a mop of busy, black hair. He wore the usual thin white coat that is the Korean summer garment.

He had none of the brilliant phrases which made my talks with some of the Chinese leaders memorable; he tended rather to go into long detailed accounts of guerilla engagements and difficult escapes from the Japanese.

Trouble At School

He smilingly submitted to my camera, but unfortunately my original negatives and notes were in those files in my Moscow apartment that were seized by the Moscow police at the time of my arrest.

Kim came from a patriotic Korean family. His father was gaoled in the 1919 uprising when young Kim was seven years old. After the father's release the family moved to Manchuria to escape Japan's control. Young Kim went to school in Manchuria and got into trouble for organising Korean "patriot groups". When Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931, he was 19 years old and his life as "patriotic bandit" began.

"My father was dead but my mother buckled on me my father's two pistols and I went into the hills and organised a "Korean Patriot's Band," said Kim. He began with 80 men but captured Japanese arms and increased the band till he had 10,000. He contacted the "Manchurian Volunteers" and thus became allied with the Chinese Communists in resistance to Japan.

Kim organised an "autonomous Korean Government" in Manchuria and from this stronghold he raided across the Yalu in Korea, destroying Japanese garrisons by hit-and-run tactics. He sent agitators into Korean cities and organised an underground "Union for Liberation of the Motherland."

The Japanese put a price of dol. 100,000 on the head of "the Emperor-defying bandit Kim Il Sung" Legends spread that Kim could fly that he could contact the earth and step to a distant place with a single stride. (I found similar legends in China about the Communist military chief, Chu Teh. They are the peasants' way of expressing speed).

When the Japanese were driven out of North Korea in August, 1945, Kim's band quickly scattered to its native villages to organise local Governments. Kim himself travelled incognito from place to place "for I wished to get acquainted with my native land from which I had been absent fighting for most of my adult life" he told me. "I did not tell who I was, for I wished peasants to talk frankly with me."

Kim's past reputation, his underground "Union", and this local political organisation laid the groundwork for the tremendous ovation which greeted his first public appearance at the first public assembly of delegates that formed the northern provisional Government in late 1945. Kim was elected first president of the "Korean People's Republic" and this post was confirmed in subsequent elections.

HIS WAR WITH SOCIETY BEGAN AT NINE YEARS OLD. that is how Dr. Anna Louisa describes Kim Il Sung as she found him during a three-hour interview. One of the Red war chiefs who agreed to "cease fire" negotiations in Korea, he will go down in all Korean and Chinese history books for the part he has played in east Asian affairs.

Peng Teh-hwai

Peng Teh-hwai is as taciturn as Kim is talkative, on first approach. At 52 Peng is still young as generals go, but he has had a long life of hardship and combat.

He was brigadier-general under Chiang Kai-shek in 1927 when he was 28 years old.

Peng's revolutionary tendencies began in childhood. He was nine years old when he threw away his grandmother's opium, and was condemned by a family council to die by drowning for "unfilial ways".

The uncle interceded. Peng was allowed to run away, possessing only a coat and trousers. In such grim details at the age of nine, Peng's war with society began.

He was still in his teens when he led starving peasants in a raid on a rice warehouse. Then he became a soldier; was tortured almost to death by an opposing warlord; and commanded a brigade in Hunan by 1927, under General Ho.

Then General Ho staged a wholse massacre of "unruly peasants" whereby the split between Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist began. Peng led an uprising against General Ho and set up the first "Hunan Soviet Government". Within two years Peng's "Iron brotherliood" of 8,000 hardy men routed Ho's 60,000 army — whose officers smoked opium and whose soldiers had nothing to fight for— and took the provincial capital Changshe.

This was the first seizure of any city by Chinese Communists. In ten days Peng was driven from Changsha by foreign gunboats.

Joining forces with the Communists under Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh's leadership Peng walked most of the 6,000 miles of the Long March, a gay, rugged man who was always giving his horse to some weaker comrade. He became known as the strategic genius in active command, devising the daily details of the field operations.

I first met Peng in 1938 in Tankow when he came to dinner with Agnes Smedley and myself at the home of Bishop Roots. Those were the days of the "Anti-Japanese united front" between Chiang and the Communists; Chiang had invited Peng to his capital in Hankow to teach guerilla tactics in the officer-training school.

Peng never succeeded in teaching "guerilla tactics" to Chiang's officers; partly because the United front" was short-lived, and still more because Peng's whole method was based on faith in the intelligence, courage, and initiative of the ordinary Chinese peasant, while the Chiang's officers like the peasants were illiterate animals to be endlessly ordered and drilled.

"We show a man how to load a rifle and to throw a hand grenade....We give him something to fight for, and something to fight with....The rest is his affair". This was Peng's creed. His army seemed to run itself.

Peng Teh-hwai and Kim Il Sung are fully able, on the Communist side, to settle all military aspects of the "cease fire" negotiations in Korea. If and when the matter, passes beyond military truce, however, to the political settlement, this will be handled by many other men.

RED 'FIFTH COLUMN' IN U.S.

Stalin's 'Do's And Don'ts' For American Communists

ALL TRUE Communists everywhere in the world, as Joseph Stalin has made plain repeatedly since he took over dictatorship of Soviet Russia, must work at all times—and by all possible means—to help and strengthen Russia as the international centre of the Red movement.

In this article, third in a series culled from Stalin's interviews, writings and speeches by an expert American reporter, Stalin lays down the specific rules for Communists in the United States, as he gave them to a meeting of the Communist International in 1929.

Joseph Stalin

By Joseph Stalin

(EDITED AND PREPARED BY MALCOM JOHNSON).

I think that the American Communist Party is one of the few Communist parties in the world upon which history has laid tasks of a decisive character from the point of view of the world revolutionary movement.

You all know very well the strength and character of American capitalism. Many now think that the general crisis of world capitalism will not affect America. That, of course, is not true.....

When a revolutionary crisis develops in America, that will be the beginning of the end of world capitalism as a whole. It is essential that the American Communist Party should be capable of meeting that historical moment fully prepared and of assuming the leadership of the impending class struggle in America.

Every effort and every means must be employed in preparing for that, comrades.

For that end the American Communist Party must be improved and Bolshevized.

For that end we must work for the complete liquidation of factionalism and deviations in the Party.

For that end we must work for ... unity in the Communist Party of America.

For that end we must work in order to forge real revolutionary cadres and a real revolutionary leadership of the proletariat, capable of leading the many millions of the American working class toward the revolutionary class struggles.

For that end all personal factors and factional considerations must be laid aside and the revolutionary education of America must be placed above all.

Strikes, boycotts, parliamentarianism, demonstrations—all these are very good means of preparing and organizing the proletariat.

But none of these means is able to do away with the existing inequality the proletariat will not be able to achieve Socialism by conciliating the bourgeoisie (middle class)—it must without fail enter upon the path of struggle, the struggle of the whole proletariat against the whole bourgeoisie.

Object Of Reform

The revolutionary will accept a reform in order to use it as a means wherewith to link legal work with illegal work, in order to use it as a screen behind which his illegal activities for the revolutionary preparation of the masses for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie may be intensified.

This is what the revolutionary utilization of reforms and agreements in an imperialist environment means.

Communists do not in the least idealize the methods of violence. But they, the Communists, do not want to be taken by surprise. They cannot count on the old world voluntarily departing from the stage. They see that the old system is violently defending itself, and that is why the Communists say to the working class: Answer violence with violence. Do all you can to prevent the old, dying order from crushing you. Do not permit it to put manacles on your hands, on the hands with which you will overthrow the old system.

As you see, the Communists regard the substitution of one social system for another, not simply as a spontaneous and peaceful process, but as a complicated, long and violent process. Communists cannot ignore facts.

(In the light of Stalin's numerous Statements in recent years about the Soviet desire for "peace" and co-operation with other countries, it is well to remember that he also expressed his contempt for "words" and diplomacy. Perhaps the following statement helps explain Soviet tactics in the United Nations, for example).

Diplomacy!

A diplomat's word must have no relation to action—otherwise what kind of diplomacy is it? Words are one thing, actions another. Good words are a mask for the concealment of bad deeds. Sincere diplomacy is no more possible than dry water or iron wood.

(Sources for the above Stalin quotations are: Stalin's address to the Executive Committee of the Communist International, May 26, 1929; Stalin's article, "Anarchism or Socialism:" Stalin's "Foundations of Leninism;" Stalin interview with H. G. Wells, July 23, 1934; Stalin's article, "Elections in St. Petersburg.")

(To be continued)

Where One Owns 30,000 Peasants

TILLERS' PLIGHT IN PERSIA

"I OWN thirty-thousand peasants.." This sentence, heard at an official reception, gave me the urge to go and see for myself something of the living conditions in the agricultural districts of Persia, writes A. de Segonzac in "Everybody's."

The man who had spoken in this rather surprising way was one of the eight hundred great feudal lords of Iran who, between them, own nine-tenths of the country's arable land. These landowners also occupy all the high official Government positions — or else get them given to members of their family.

I wanted to find out how the peasants live. They form half of Iran's population (the other half being made up of four-fifths of tribesmen and one-fifth of townspeople). Yet this landowner, an extremely rich man whose wife buys all her clothes in Paris, talked of them as if they were just so many cattle. A friend going to Mazandaran, a fertile province bordering the south coast of the Caspian Sea, offered to take me with him, and I jumped at the chance.

We went by plane from Teheran, for two reasons: firstly, the journey by road would have taken at least twelve hours, and secondly, there was the risk of finding our way blocked by snow in the mountains.

Nothing Grows

As the aircraft slowly gained height to cross the great Elburz mountain range, I watched the bare plain stream away underneath. It stretched as far as I could see, its monotony broken here and there by salt lakes and mountains.

I could imagine the barren sight of the Dacht-i-Kavir, the great salt desert which lay beyond the horizon towards the south-east.

This desert is the most desolate in the world. Nothing grows there, nothing can live there, not even snakes and scorpions, which abound in the region bordering this godforsaken spot.

The plane was now heading due north at a height of just over fourteen thousand feet, twisting in and out of ice-capped mountain peaks. Suddenly, as we came out of one of these defiles, the country below us changed as if by magic. The harsh stony desert, the icy rocks gleaming in the brutal sunlight, had given way to a luxuriant vegetation. The mountain sides were covered with trees.

A huge, dense forest spread below us. It is said to be infested with royal tigres, leopards, pumas, bears, and like other parts of the country, with wild boars, hyenas, jackals and wild sheep. A veritable paradise for those rare hunters who venture into it!

Peasant's Plight

Looking at this verdant plain, the wooded hills, and the backgrounds of snow-capped mountains, was like looking at a Swiss landscape. A heavy, rain-charged bank of clouds piling up on the horizon remind me that the climate here on the Caspian, is as changeable as it is in Western Europe.

A jeep was waiting for us at the airfield. Soon we were driving through green countryside and poverty-striken villages. There were a few peasants working in the fields. One of them was dragging a piece of wood roughly shaped like a plough out of a furrow.

A slow-moving cow was harnessed to the plough. The man did not seem to mind the animal's slowness; and every so often, he stopped, turned round to look at the work he had done, then stood still for a little while as if lost in a vague dream. Other peasants in a nearby paddy-field and orange-grove seemed no more energetic than he did.

My Persian friend, reading my thoughts, said:—

"Yes, they ARE lazy, the Persian peasants. But why should they be eagar to work? They own absolutely nothing: the land, the sow, even their miserable little mud huts, where they live in a single room with all their family. Nothing belongs to them. They're using the same farming methods as their ancestors did over two thousand years ago...

"On top of that, they're all badly undernourished, and haven't the energy or the will to work. Ninety per cent of our population just doesn't get enough to eat. People may tell you that the Iranian peasant is a frugal man, but he's not really. The truth is that he just can't afford to eat more or live better."

He Owns Nothing

The car pulled up at the entrance of a village. I splashed through the water-filled ruts in the road to look inside one of the tiny houses. A young woman, her baby, and her mother, were all sitting on the floor of a room which was completely bare except for one or two rolled-up carpets and a broken piece of a pocket mirror fixed on the wall.

"These people are poor", went on my friend. "The five values here in the country are the land, water, the oof, the seeds, and the peasant. And a man's work is caculated at just the same value as the rest.

"Sometimes it may happen that a peasant can do without the cow lent him by the landowner, and own a half-share in one belonging to a neighbour. But that doesn't occur very often. The cow is an essential part of the peasant's life. It not only pulls his plough along for him but provides him with the milk cheese and curd that are the basis of his food. The other 'ingredient' of his diet is unleavened bread. This is made in 'sheets' as large as a napkin and as flat as a pancake, and is baked once a week.

"On his own, the peasant couldn't undertake the work necessary to get his water down from the mountains. For, to prevent its evaporating it comes down in underground canals, called 'qanats'. Every thirty yards or so along this 'pipe line' wells are dug, and young boys go down these to dig or repair the 'qanats'

"The peasant is even too poor to buy the seeds he needs. His work brings him in 20 per cent of the profits made on his harvests, the crops being sold by the landowner. If a peasant can manage to get hold of one or other of the essential things (plough, cow, water supply or seeds) on his own account, then he can sometimes make 40 per cent., or in exceptional cases 60 per cent. on his crops."

"But," I asked, "aren't they ever tempted to rebel against such a tyrannical system, and sell their crops for themselves?"

"The thought would never enter their heads," replied my guide. "To begin with they might be turned out of their village, which belongs lock, stock and barrel to the landowner, and they just wouldn't know where else to go. And then again, they've never known any other sort of life. They just don't realise that one day the land might belong to them.

"They have no sense of property, no feeling of 'patriotism', even. To them, their 'country' means just that tiny bit of it which they live in. That's why they're so completely indifferent to their fate. They don't even realise the terrible conditions they're living in, simply because they can't see any possibility of ever living otherwise than they do now."

"Mostly", went on my friend, 'the feudal landowners have absolutely no interest at all in what happens to their 'serfs'. They let their villages fall into wrack and ruin, and the peasants don't even complain. Even in the rare cases where the feudal 'lord' does live on his property, and not in Teheran as most of them do, and tries to improve the lives of his peasants, he gets small thanks for it.

"They just don't take advantage of the benefits offered them. For instance, I've seen them leave comfortable, modern houses specially built for them, to go back to their mud daubs. Their feudal lord and master is, to them, their country, their Government and their law."

Shah's Example

A few hours later, when I returned to Teheran I realised that he had not perhaps been entirely right in saying that the 'serfs' belonging to the landowners were completely indifferent to what happened to them. For I was invited to attend a ceremony at which the Shah handed over forty or so of his villages to his peasants. The young Emperor is one of the biggest landowners in Persia, but he has very democratic ideas on this question of 'peasant slavery.' The land was

(Continued on Page 23)

LAST LOOK ROUND

Battle Field

As the general elections are drawing nearer and nearer, parties and alignments are in the melting pot. Men are quitting one party and joining another. There is a spurt to political activity throughout the country. Accusations against the Congress, accusations against the Praja Party and so on are hurled and thrown back. Individuals and even ministers are changing sides. This has become a daily occurrence.

So far it was Congressmen resigning from the Congress and joining Kripalani's Praja Party or some other party. But now for the first time comes the news of resignation from Kripalani's Praja Party. A Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh) report says that Mr. Rahmat Nabi Khan, a prominent Zamindar, has resigned the Vice-Presidentship of the District Praja Party.

The British boasted that it was on the plains of the present Uttar Pradesh, at the battle of Plassey, that they conquered Hindustan (as Northern India is known) It may turn out that in the present or ensuing election fight also, as Uttar Pradesh is Prime Minister Nehru's Home Province, the trend of events in U.P. may be a major deciding factor for the contestants.

The news from Bareilly may be the thin end of the wedge for the Praja Party in the ensuing months.

Liquidation

BUT from Trivandrum comes the report of an ill wind for the Congress. It bodes no good to either Tandon or Nehru. Their own tussle may be a matter of importance to the nation. But the present report is one which should make both of them sit up and think— jointly and severally.

The President and all members of the Kaliyikkhavila Congress Panchayat HAVE DISSOLVED THE PANCHAYAT and resigned their primary membership of the Congres. They have enrolled themselves, after this liquidation of the Panchayat, as members of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party!

Now for aught we know the Kaliyikkavila Panchayat may be a too insignificant Congress pocket borough. But the fact is there that all the members "en masse" dicided to liquidate their Panchayat and joined the Praja Party. And this should give material for thought to both Nehru and Tandon.

"Shock Tactics"

Pt. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, has recently resigned from the Congress Working Committee and the President of the Congress, Shri. Purushottamdas Tandon has convened a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi on September 8 to consider the issue. The tussle between Tandon and Nehru has been going on since a long time. The latest turn that has been given to it is of describing Nehru's resignation as "shock tactics". Whether term originated from Pt. Nehru or it was attributed to him, it is immaterial.

Pt. Nehru even during the days of worst political depression, round about 1927-'28, had always declared his faith in the August organisation, and I remember his having advised those who were thinking of quitting the Congress not to do so. He was firm, unshakable and almost adamant in the belief that the Congress was the only organisation which could rouse the masses to action to achieve the goal—of Indian independence.

This belief and this faith was equally shared by most of the veterans of the Congress—for instance the late doughty Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, though he and Nehru were constitutionally widely removed in their approach to many of the problems of India, then or now.

Congress has seen days when even Mahatma Gandhi, who, apart from the appellation of "Father of the Nation", can be said to be the builder of the present Congress Structure, left the organisation. Earlier the Extremists under Lokamanya Tilak gave an open field to the Liberals for six years between 1909 and 1914. But whether with Tilak or without him, whether with Gandhiji or without him, the Congress carried on. All these were "shock tactics". But if anything, when these great personalities returned to the Congress, the Congress got more and more galvanized and by spurts its activity intensified.

If we thus take a historical view of things, Nehru's resignation and "shock tactics" should galvanize the Congress into greater activity—in the present instance the election campaign—on Nehru's withdrawal of his resignation, as is likely to happen at the ensuing Delhi meeting of the A.I.C.C..

However just at present there are people who have been resenting the use of the term "shock tactics". One of them is the Madhya Pradesh Minister D. P. Mishra, who has tendered his resignation from the Cabinet. The Tandon group also, in the meanwhile, it is alleged, is preparing to measure swords with Nehru at the A.I.C.C. meeting. For the good of the Congress and ultimately of the nation, Nehru's leadership at this critical juncture is an inescapable need. It does not seem that the A.I.C.C., whatever the manoeuvres from the other side, will be willing to throw away Nehru's leadership. India cannot afford to change horses in mid-stream. especially when threatened with the cry of 'Jehad' by Pakistan. This is no time for complacency and the country expects the A.I.C.C. members to realise their responsibility before coming to a decision.

Land To The Tiller

FROM the Communists to the Socialists every body wants to give the land to the tiller. That is one of the planks of each and every Party, including Ranga's which is planned to be formed in the next few days. But the United Socialist Party which claims to be a coalition of 15 leftist parties would work for an agrarian REVOLUTION with the slogan of "Land to the tiller". But in the ultimate stage it stands for the ownership being vested in the COMMUNITY COLLECTIVE, whatever that means. They want also compulsory military training for every adult, WHO WOULD BE REQUIRED TO PUT IN WORK IN SOCIAL ACTIVITIES!

General Mohan Singh of the Forward Bloc, whose FAILURE to make the (first) Indian National Army in Burma a success, forced Subhas Bose to undertake the perilous submarine voyage from Germany to the Far East in order to gloriously head the (second) I.N.A., was in the chair. Mohan Singh told the United Leftists that in the Punjab they hoped to defeat the Congress and form a ministry in that State!

The United Leftists of course do not want India to have any truck with the Anglo-American Bloc. They want India "to enter into a mutual assistance pact with the U.S.S.R., China and other PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACIES".

In The News

KIDWAI, who recently left Nehru's Indian Cabinet and Tandon's Congress and joined Kripalani's Parja Party, seems to believe in being in the news one way or the other.

After the Kripalani-C. G. Gupta (U.P. Minister) bout over the latter's alleged assurance to the sugar barons (which has been later denied) that if they contribute liberally to the Congress funds there would be prospect of some of the sugar industrialists being put up as Congress candidates,

Kidwai, who is supposed to be the organiser of the Praja Party has come out with the statement that he would not mind if the money for the Party comes from blackmarketers. But he asserts that the funds "would not be collected on the promise that their offences would be overlooked or for bargaining for seats".

It seems Kidwai has never had an inkling of "Ends and Means" and what Mahatmaji often stressed that no bad or doubtful means ever brought out any (unmixed) good results.

Raigarh Episode

IT would not be out of place here to recall what came out in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly in the course of discussion on an adjournment motion last week.

Sri. Narayandas Gupta (People's Party) moved an adjournment motion. He said that during an election meeting organised by the Praja Party at Raigarh on August 13, which was to be addressed by Mr. Kidwai and Thakur Chhedilal, members of the Congress Seva Dal distributed a handbill which made wild accusations against Kidwai, including the charge that he was a pro-Pakistani. He alleged that this was done according to a pre-conceived plan and there were attempts to forcibly occupy the rostrum. There was some scuffle as well and order was restored by Thakur Chhedilal. All this happened, he said, but the police who were standing by did not raise their little finger. A certain gentleman, who was "sarve-sarva" (all in all) of the local Congress, himself distributed the handbills with the help of one of his relatives, who was a teacher in the Government school.

Now in the course of discussion it came out that the handbill contained 11 items about Kidwai. One of them said, while he charged the Government for nepotism, the Auditor-General had pointed to the misuse of Government machinery by Shri. Kidwai to the tune of Rs. 51,000; Another asked, "what truth is there in the report that he had taken Rs. two lakhs from the Maharaja of Baroda". By his attempt to cause a split in the country at the present moment, the handbill said, he was strengthening the hands of Pakistan; and he had so far never condemned Pakistan for its actions.

Mr. D. P. Misra, the minister in charge said all these things were in the course of the campaign for elections. He had worse instances in his experience.

But Mr. Misra said it would have been better if Mr. Kidwai had answered these allegations at the meeting, which apparently Mr. Kidwai does not seem to have done.

In the U.P. Assembly also allegations were made against Mr. Kidwai that besides the deal with the Maharaja of Baroda, earlier "when he was a minister here (in U.P.) he had taken Rs. 50,000 from a Cawnpore industrialist".

The People's Congress members, it is reported, shouted. "It is a lie", while the Congress members shouted back "It is true" and "shame".

Thus Kidwai seems to be in the news whether at Lucknow or at Nagpur!

Wise Decision

The Working Committee of the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, the most influential organisation of Muslim divines, has allowed its members to join any party of their choice which stands for unity amongst the various communities in India and for the preservation of the fundamental and religious rights of citizens of India.

An attempt to introduce an amendment in the constitution of the Jamiat, regarding participation in parliamentary activity and declaring the organisation a political party, was defeated.

Real religious heads thus decide to keep away from the hurly-burly of politics.

Where Floods Reign

ASSAM is the north-eastern frontier province of India tucked up in the Himalayan range of mountains. Through this area flows the Brahmaputra, one of the three longest rivers of India. All these rivers have their source in the Himalayan range. They are subject to double floods each year—once during the monsoon when the rain water floods them and again at the end of winter when the snow on the Himalayan peaks begins to thaw.

Assam also boasts of the place where meteorological observations show the highest rainfall in the world. This is at Cherapunji, which has an average rainfall of nearly 500 inches a year! Thus when Brahmaputra is flooded with the world's highest rainfall in its catchment area, it can do untold damage and cause awful destruction and human suffering. People are marooned in the areas affected by the floods. All land or other approach to them is out of question. Provisions and other emergency requirements have to be airdropped. This year the tribal hilly areas of Assam were the worst sufferers.

Recent reports say that the Sadiya Bazaar has been wiped out by the Lohit river, which has eroded the soil and severely damaged the town. Dibrugarh had been flooded by the Brahmaputra and the Mohanaghat area of the town has been eroded by the waters. Hundreds of people—thousands—are rendered homeless and their belongings and even their houses have gone with the flood. Rice was airdropped to the tribal areas of Assam; there were also such requisite items as tents, hurricane lamps, beddings, canvas boats, blankets and even telegraph engineering stores, that had to be dropped from the air.

Young Hero

BUT during the worst days of the present monsoon scores of tribal men, women and children lay marooned on a tiny island menaced by the heavy floods sweeping the districts of Dibrugarh. "They must be saved," said a young 23-year-old U. P. pilot when he received the S.O.S. through his Flying Club at his Lucknow home. As the report goes he dashed to the Club airfield, climbed into the cock-pit of his two-seater 'Piper Cub' and the plane hopped off on the daring rescue work.

The small islet threatened by the floods was Nizamaghat, barely 1,000 square yards in area. There were 75 men, women and children on the island. Rescue parties were sent out by the district authorities of Dibrugarh by plane. But the aircraft could not find a place to land on the island; the only place where it could land was a sand-bank two miles away. The rescuers had to return defeated. To enable the 75 stranded people to hold out till rescue arrived, food, tarpaulins and other supplies were dropped from the air.

Meanwhile 25 of the people on the island got away to a nearby village through the swollen stream in a parachuted rubber boat. The rest attempted a similar escape but were turned back by the menacing currents. As each day passed the hope of rescue dimmed. In the meanwhile two of the marooned died of illness; and a mother and child were washed away by the floods.

As the race against death reached its climax, the victims saw a plane hovering over the island. They first thought that it would fly away as the others did. But it did not. It circled for a time and then the miracle happened. The plane suddenly swooped down and landed. The only landing strip on the islet was barely sixty yards in length.

It was at 3-30 p.m. that the first landing was made. Almost immediately the rescue operations were begun. But the pilot's plane was only a two-seater. He could take only one man on the plane in each trip. But by 5-30 p.m. he had evacuated 15 persons from the threatened islet to the safe landing strip on the sand-bank two miles away. Then dusk fell and he had to break off. Next day at 10-30 a.m. he again began the rescue operations—one in every trip. Thus the 46 persons on the Nizamaghat islet at the confluence of two tributaries of the Brahmaputra—the Duhang and Dibang rivers—were safely evacuated. They all belong to the Mishmi hill tribe.

Risking his life to save a man each time, the daring young pilot Vishwa Nath thus made 46 trips landing on a 60-yard strip BUT SAVED A LIFE IN EVERY FLIGHT HE MADE. This is heroism—calculated, deliberate, and sustained. AND IT IS HUMANITY'S ONLY AND LAST HOPE.

It may be added that the day after the rescue work was over, pilots found that the islet had been submerged by the flood waters.

HANMAPUR LIVES AGAIN!

Story Of Reclamation Of An Abandoned Village

HANMAPUR, Near Katur in the rich rice-producing belt of the Kanara District, was once a pretty prosperous village. After proceeding about two miles by the Katur-Chipgeri road, one has to walk along a cart track for about 2½ miles, to reach Hanmapur.

Till 1933, this village was populated, according to available records. Then depopulation began and the 1941 Census said of Hanmapur, "a village without population." Hanmapur had gone off the map. Wild weeds and shrubs covered the once fortile land.

Even though several factors contributed to the desertion of the village by the local population, malaria was primarily responsible for it. The area round about Hanmapur has an average rainfall of 75" to 80," and is predominantly a rice-growing tract. The water-filled paddy fields afforded an excellent breeding ground for the anopheles mosquito, and the helpless cultivators fell easy prey to the ravages of malaria.

Reclamation Begins

In November 1950, the Government of Bombay started the work of reclaiming Hanmapur.

The reclamation work was taken up along with other such villages as Tyamankop, Teginkop and Kusur, all villages within five to six-mile radius of Mundgod.

In November, 1950, the village was first treated with DDT and freed of its malaria. The advance party of the reclamation team, consisting of an Agricultural Assistant and two

(Continued on Page 16)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Yugoslavia's Latest Airs

NATURE'S WONDERS HIGHLIGHTED

YUGOSLAVIA has always produced fairly attractive stamps, and while many of her commemorative issues have only a limited interest, being produced in honour of local celebrities, her pictorials have a universal interest and are not of an unduly high denomination. Last June saw the issue of a new pictorial definative Air Mail set depicting various scenic wonders of the country.

There are nine stamps in all, ranging in value from 1 dinar to 100 dinars. The printing was carried out by the State Mint at Belgrade, and the stamps (horizontal format) are 38 mm by 20 mm, excepting for the top value, which measures 40 mm by 20 mm. The paper is unwatermarked, and the stamps are comb perforated 12-1/2, the total printing consisting of 100,000 complete sets. The designer of the new set was Janez Trpin and the engraving has been executed by Bozidar Kocmut and Tanasije Krnjajic.

Denominations and their respective designs are given below.

1 DINAR YELLOW BROWN. The Danube, famed in song and legend, is one of the great rivers of the world, rich in historical and political associations. It rises at Donaueschingen in the Black Forest, is fed by more than 300 tributaries, has a basin extending over 300,000 square miles, and meanders its leisurely way through much of Europe before it finally empties into the Black Sea, 1,750 miles from its source.

"Iron Gates"

The lowest value of the new Yugoslav set shows us a view of the famous Iron Gates of the Danube. Although the river is several miles wide at certain points, it is hemmed in by two steep gorges in its passage through Yugoslavia. The first is the awe-inspiring Kazan defile (only 162 yards wide) and the other the Iron Gates, where the Danube passes through a scenic wonderland, its waters crashing over submerged cliffs and roaring through the escarpments along its banks.

2 DINARS, BLUISH GREEN. In western Yugoslavia, is found another beauty spot, the Cascades of Plitvice, aptly called the "Water Miracle" by the locals. There are 16 lakes at Plitvice, each connected with the next by a beautiful cascade shimmering in the noonday sun and set in the midst of the primeval beauty of wooded hills and plateaux.

3 DINARS, BROWNISH RED. This value shows us a typical landscape in the Dolomite alps in the extreme north of the country. The snow clad peaks, the cool, lush valleys and the abundance of Alpine flora makes this one of the favourite spots with the inhabitants of the country.

6 DINARS, DEEP BLUE. The natural beauties of Herzegovina have already been portrayed on the stamps issued under the Austrian regime (Bosnia; set of 1906.) Herzegovina, one of the historically important Yugoslav provinces, shows the effect, in its architecture, of rule under various foreign yokes. The 6 dinars value shows a scene in Mostar, the chief city of the province, and depicts the characteristic bridges and mosques, as well as a view of the River Neretva.

Goes Back 1,000 Years

10 DINARS, BROWN. The Lake of Ohrid is in the south of Yugoslavia, near the Albanian border. Several hundred square miles in extent, it is famed for its fish. Dotted along the banks of the lake are monasteries, many of them dating back a millennium. The monastery of Jovan Kaneo, seen on this stamp, is one of the oldest.

20 DINARS, DEEP OLIVE GREY. The Gulf of Kotor, which is featured on this denomination, is a deep Adriatic inlet shut in by towering grey peaks. The sides of the fjord are dotted with hamlets and holiday resorts, the tropical vegetation and the exceptionally fine mountain air making it a very popular attraction for the foreign tourist.

30 DINARS, CARMINE BROWN. This stamp shows us the ancient town of Dubrovnik, one-time medieval republic which almost matched the power of the Venice of the Doges. Although the town has fallen sadly from its ancient eminence, relics of its glorious past can be seen everywhere in the many churches and museums in which it abounds. Modern Dubrovnik is a tourist resort, the multi-coloured oleanders, cypresses and palms giving it an atmosphere of great charm. The 30 dinars stamp shows us a glimpse of the past, the ancient citadel of the fortress city.

50 DINARS, VIOLET. Another of Jugoslavia's Alpine Lakes is Bled, a lovely spot favoured by hikers and nature lovers. The tiny romantic islet that lies in the centre of the lake is shown on the 50 dinars stamp.

100 DINARS, DEEP GREY BLUE. The top value of the series, (in larger format) shows us a view of Belgrade, the capital of the Yugoslav republic. This vitally important town is strategically located at the confluence of the Danube with the Sava. Due to its position at the intersection of two important rivers, the city has often come under the unwelcome attention of invaders, and its long history is punctuated with warfare and devastation.

It suffered heavily during the last war, but much of the damage has been repaired, and the city is the centre and symbol of the Yugoslav love of liberty and of Yugoslav resistance to attempted domination from beyond its borders.

These new air stamps have begun to come in on commercial correspondence and form an attractive addition to the album. They are well produced and the colours are effective without being in any way gaudy, and should have a wide appeal.

More About The New UNO's

THE new "U.N.O." stamps, which are to be put on sale later this year, are the work of designers from several nations. The printing of the stamps will be shared between two world-famous ateliers, Enschede, of Haarlem, printers to the Dutch Government, and De La Rue of London, producers of some outstanding philatelic gems in the past.

AIRMAILS:

6c and 10c. Aeroplane and gull, symbolising Speed and Flight, designed by Ole Hamman of Denmark, who is on the staff of U.N.O.

15c and 25c. These stamps show swallows flying towards the U.N.O. emblem, are to be printed in two colours, and are the work of Olav Mathieson, also of Denmark and on the U.N.O. staff.

SURFACE MAIL:

1c, 10c. "Peoples of the World", liberated from chains and looking hopefully at the U.N.O. emblem. Designed by O.C. Meronti, chief designer of De La Rue.

1-1/2c, 5c. U.N.O. Headquarters Building in New York. Designed by Leon Helguera, of Mexico.

2c, $1. The U.N.O. emblem surrounded by "Peace, Justice, Security" in English and French, and "United Nations" in Spanish, Chinese and Russian. Design is by J. F. Doeve, of Enschede.

3c, 15c, 25c. The design, which shows the U.N. flag in blue, text in the five official languages and corners in contrasting colours, is by Ole Hamman, (Denmark).

5c. This stamp is dedicated to UNICEF, the U.N.O. Children's Fund, and has been designed by S. L. Hartz, of Enschede, one of the greatest living stamp designers. Central motif is the hand of a child held protectively by the hand of an adult.

20c "World Unity", the work of H. Woyty-Wimmer, formerly of Austria and now with De La Rue.

QUANTITIES:

An order for sufficient stocks to last two years has been placed with the printers, De La Rue and Enschede, and the respective quantities of the individual denominations are as follows:

AIR MAIL: 6c—2,000,000.
10c, 15c and 25c—1,000,000.
SURFACE MAIL: 1c, 1-1/2c, 2c—4,000,000.
3c 5c—6,000,000.
10c, 15c, 20c, 25c—1,000,000.
50c, $1—500,000.

Some preliminary artist's sketches of the designs have already been released and have been illustrated in the daily press, and from these first rough drafts it appears as if the U.N.O. stamps are going to be artistic gems well worthy of the Organisation they will represent.

LOOK CLOSELY AT THE POSTMARK

LAST week I had given some personal incidents about a large lot of 'four letter' pennyreds which afforded me endless pleasure and from which I sold several of the scarcer plates at a tidy profit. But the best thing about this particular lot was the wealth of postal markings it contained. I had already sorted the stamps by plates and check letters and had reconstructed some sheets, and all the loose items had been classified and placed in envelopes.

It was while I was wondering if there was any more fun to be got out these stamps that I realised that due to concentrating on the various plates I had not even glanced at the postmarks. When I looked at them closely, I found that there were dozens of different cancellations, many of them numerals between bars, and it suddenly struck me that out of the many thousands of stamps which I had there were bound to be at least a few 'used abroad'

"USED ABROADS"

Just what are these 'used abroad' stamps? Before the introduction of adhesives for individual colonies, many small possessions used stamps of the mother country on their letters. Numbered postmarks were often allotted to these places and as a result of this arrangement, stamps of Great Britain with — let us suppose — '982' meant that the letters bearing them had been posted in Famagusta (Cyprus), while 'A62' meant that it came from Plantain Garden River, in Jamaica. When stamps are used elsewhere than in their country of origin, they are known as Used Abroads', and are greatly prized by advanced collectors. France, India and many other countries have also produced these 'used abroads.'

So I took pencil and paper and jotted down all the numbers I could find. When I came to check over my list, I found nothing unusual in the first hundred stamps I went through. Then I came across a nice 'A 26' postmark from Gibraltar. In the same packet I found another ten of the same type, all the basic stamps being from the same plate. When I came to take stock at the end of my hunt, I found that I had nearly seventy-five 'used abroads' in my hoard, and though none of them was a rarity, their combined catalogue value came to over fifty pounds.

There were about twenty from Gibraltar, about the same number from Malta, and the rest were from the Levantine post offices. My accumulation had probably come from a commercial firm having trade connections with the Mediterranean countries, and the fact that the same postmark appeared on stamps from several different plates seemed to show that this correspondence had been spread over a considerable period of time.

When these 'used abroad' items were sold a year or so later, I found that the proceeds, added to what I had already got for the reconstructed sheets, came to more than I had paid for the entire lot. And the hunt through all these postmarks made me keep on the look out for interesting markings in the future.

KEEP EYES OPEN

Every collector should remember that a stamp may appear quite common on the surface and yet be a howling rarity. Take a look at some of the prices for the George VI Ceylon issues, and see what a difference a change of perforation can make to the value of a stamp. Or, to take another case at random, compare the prices of Russia S.G. 49 and S.G. 62. Both these stamps have a face of 3.50 roubles and both look very much alike on the surface. But the addition of thunderbolts to the posthorns (on S.G. 62), makes the latter a 4 shilling stamp against the £85 valuation of No. 49!

The same holds true of postal markings. You can never tell when a second and closer look at some common Indian stamp may not make it skyrocket in price merely because the canceller bears the brand of some out of the way spot one has never heard about. So keep a good watch. You never can tell. And good hunting!

New Pitcairn 4d Features John Adams' Bible

EVERYONE is familiar with the story of Captain Bligh and the mutineers of the good ship 'Bounty,' and how they took refuge in the Pitcairn-Islands under the leadership of Fletcher Christian. The film which dealt with this unhappy episode was a hit all over the world, and the publicity which it gained for the rebel sailors was heightened by the issue of special stamps in 1940.

The fugitives certainly had no easy time when they landed on Pitcairn. Among the mutineers was John Adams, a devout man who gave his numerous descendants lessons from the Bible and founded a legal code based on its teachings. He lived to a ripe old age and was the only one of the rebels to be pardoned by the British Government. The original Bible used by John Adams is the centerpiece of the new 4d value issued by the Pitcairns.

A few years ago, the economy of the Islands was in a precarious condition indeed, but the new stamps soon changed all that. Tens of thousands of pounds accrued to the island exchequer and the proceeds were utilised in the building of a school for the local children. This school is pictured on the 8d denomination which has been added to the current definative set.

Philatelists can be proud of the fact that they have not only got an isolated people out of a financial jam but that they have been responsible for publicising them all over the world. Both the new stamps are due for issue on September 1st, the 4d in green and the 8d in purple and green.

Food Front Is Reassuring

RICE ALONE IN SHORT SUPPLY, SAYS MUNSHI

NEW DELHI, AUG. 25 (PTI).

THE PRESENT FOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY CAN BE SUMMARISED AS A STEADY PROGRESS TOWARDS OVERCOMING THE DIFFICULTIES THAT WERE MET WITH IN THE EARLIER PART OF THE YEAR.

This is the observation made by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food and Agriculture Minister in a statement on the present food situation, laid on the table in Parliament today, by the Deputy Food Minister, Mr. Thirumala Rao.

"Except for the rice position", the statement said, which will continue to be difficult till the next kharif, the food position is on the whole, satisfactory especially if we remember that we are passing through the leanest part of the year.

IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR

The statement said: "Following the purchases of foodgrains abroad and the materialisation of the American loan it is expected that during 1951 the total imports will amount to 53 lakh tons. As a result of this, we have raised the ceiling quotas of several states by a total of over nineteen lakh tons.

"In June, all the State Governments were told that they could restore the ration cut which had been imposed earlier, as soon as possible, consistent with their stock position. The cut has been restored in all states, except West Bengal, Travancore-Cochin and Rajasthan. In Rajasthan they allow a ration of nine oz. But an open market is also allowed and the Rajasthan Government have preferred this arrangement to the full restoration of the cut without an open market. In Travancore-Cochin the ration scale was even previously only 10 oz. It is not impossible for them to give full 12 oz. ration but that would be only on paper as there is no appreciable demand in the State for grains other than rice, and it is not possible to give more rice. In the case of West Bengal the delay has been due to large increase in the distribution in non-rationed areas and fall in procurement. It is, however, hoped that the State will soon be in a position to increase the ration.

DIFFICULTIES

"What constitute the main difficulties of the present situation are: (1) rice, and (2) certain shortfalls in arrival of foodgrains from abroad below the original expectations.

Our rice imports this year will be over 9 lakh tons as compared with about 4 lakh tons in 1950, which will show that we have attempted to obtain maximum quantities of rice from overseas. In spite of this, difficulties have arisen, firstly because internal availabilities which amounted to 4.7 lakhs last year have shrunk to less than one lakh tons, and secondly because during the present year two states, namely, Bihar and Assam, who normally do not get rice from the Centre or only small quantities, have had to be supplied large quantities.

We had originally planned for imports of grain to arrive every month at the rate of 5-1/2 lakh tons. In the month of August there has been a shortfall to the extent of 1.3 lakh tons. There is likely to be a similar shortfall in September also. These shortfalls are due to causes beyond our control, though every attempt is being made to reach the target every month. The result of this has been that some States cannot be supplied as much as they have demanded. However the position in these States is not one of much difficulty.

RICE RATION

"The rice ration in Madras has been cut recently from 8 to 6 oz. and in West Bengal from six to four and a half oz. Travancore-Cochin reduced their ration to 4-1/2 oz. some time ago as a very temporary measure and are now supplying 6 oz. as against 7 oz. a month ago. The reason for the cut in Madras was partly due to Government's decision to issue 2 oz of rice in distribution in the derationed areas which was not contemplating a total-ration of 12 oz not only in the statutory areas but also in the derationed areas where there is also an open market. In West Bengal again much larger supplies have been made to the districts as compared with last year, while procurement has gone down.

"It must be remembered that July to September is always the 'lean period'.

The following are the main features of the improvement in the situation.

(1) The stock position at the end of July 1951, was over 15 lakh tons as compared with seven lakh and odd tons at the beginning of the year;

(2) Even with the shortfalls referred to in the imports, the arrivals in August and September are about 4-1/2 lakh tons per month, which are all being distributed immediately to the states;

(3) As a result of the gram decontrol in all parts of the country except Rajasthan and U P, gram is now freely available to the people all over the country without restriction, in addition to the cereal ration;

(4) The country is now consuming at the rate of about 7-1/2 lakh tons per month against 5-1/2 lakh tons during the period of the cut;

(5) Though consumption as compared with last year has increased and procurement has fallen, general improvement has been maintained.

SITUATION IN STATES

The following is the situation in different state:

Bihar which was facing famine is now in a very much better position though constant vigilance is still necessary. The pace of despatches of foodgrains has been kept up. Stocks have been built in areas inaccessible in the monsoon and the number of fair price shops has risen from 1,740 on January 1, 1951, serving a population of 73 lakhs, to 9947 on August 10, covering a population of 191 lakhs. The result of this widespread distribution was a fall in the price level of foodgrains in the open market. Recently, there was an apprehension of failure of the monsoon which tended to negative this tendency. But the latest reports indicate that he monsoon has again strengthened and the crop condition is beginning to improve.

BOMBAY

In Bombay the distribution system which received a shock during the early part of the year has now been restored.

Madras has been able to increase the number of fair price shops from 1,593 at the end of March serving 3.2 million people to 5,736 shops on July 15, 1951 covering a population of 11.6 million. Though we have been unable to send as much rice as Madras wants, we have allotted to Madras upto August over 2½ lakhs tons of milo which is the next most acceptable grain in that State. The promised allotment of rice for Madras during the year is 2 lakh tons.

I am going to West Bengal and I am hoping that the State will soon be able to restore the cut in the ration. If the State Government are able to take special procurement measures, they might even be in a position to increase the rice content of the ration. We have not only raised their quota from original 4 lakh tons which as itself an improvement on the 1950 quota of 324,000 tons to 5 lakh tons but have also promised to give afurther 75,000 tons, if necessary.

POSITION OF ASSAM

Assam in the past has always been treated as a surplus state, and in fact she has exorted large quantities of rice in some years in the past. During the recent revision of allocations Assam's ceiling quota was raised from 24,000 tons to one lakh tons. This is in addition to the quantity of about 25,000 tons of foodgrains which the Assam tea gardens are to receive from East Pakistan. Allotments up to September (September allotment was given in advance in August) come to 60,000 tons. Arrangements have been made to despatch 20,000 tons to Assam before the end of August. I have discussed the position in detail with them.

"TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—The previous ceiling quota has been increased from 325,000 tons to 4 lakh tons. Out of this 275,000 tons will consist of rice, which is the largest rice quota for any State in India. Nearly 2 lakh tons of rice has already been allotted to the State upto August. The rice availabilities being what they are, it is not possible to give them more rice. Actually the rice allotment of this year is an improvement on the previous years allotment by 20,000 tons.

"The present crop position is on the whole, satisfactory. The monsoon was somewhat delayed in northern India and gave rise to considerable apprehensions and speculation in prices. Latest indications however are, that the monsoon in the north is gathering strength, though there are still areas in which the deficiency is large.

Foodgrains Moved In June And July

NEW DELHI, Saturday.

Five lakhs, forty-eight thousand and seven hundred and ninety-one tons of foodgrains were despatched from the ports to consuming centres in the country in the month of July 1951 as against 4,79,467 tons in June.

Ration Cut Restored

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25 (PTI): Mr. Munshi announced here today restoration of 25 per cent ration cut imposed in West Bengal in January this year, from September 10 next.

PEACE CONVENTION IN MOSCOW

HYDERABAD, Aug. 25, (PTI): The World Peace Council has convened an international conference of scientists, economists, educationists, doctors and social workers in Moscow in October next, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu, President of the All-India Peace Council, said here today.

All nations of the world are expected to participate in the conference.

The object of the conference, he explained, was to devise ways and means to improve the economic, social and educational conditions of the people the world over, especially of those in under-developed countries.

The Indian delegation to the conference would be selected at a meeting to be held in Bombay shortly, he said.

Disgusting East-West Recriminations

GENEVA, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): The Indian delegate protested in the United Nations Economic and Social Council here last night against the Council's deliberations being used for East West Recriminations. The leader of the Indian delegation, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, said he was "disgusted" to find that whatever the subject under discussion might be, the debate always digressed into a series of charges and counter-charges between the United States and the Soviet "blocs".

Meaning Of Real Freedom

MUNSHI'S STRESS ON FOOD

BURDWAN, Aug. 25 (PTI): The Union Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi, said here today that unless they were able to feed and clothe themselves, the swaraj they had achieved would not be worth having and continue for long.

Mr. Munshi, who was formally inaugurating recruitment of "bhumi senas" (land army) at a function at the state Governments' 200-acre agricultural farm, said that if they had to defend for food on foreign imports every time and every year, there would be no freedom.

"We have to win a new freedom—freedom from foreign food", he said.

Mr. Munshi added that people thought there was something wrong in the matter of food shortage. The fact of the matter as that on account of various reasons shortage of food production became inevitable. When the partition came, the percentage of population increased, but the percentage of irrigated land decreased very much. Burma was lost to them a few years ago and with Pakistan they had lost a considerable quantity of jute, cotton and rice. Moreover, as a result of the refugee movement, about ten million acres of land remained fallow. There was besides, an increased population and more mouths to feed. Under such conditions it was the duty of every Indian to make a great and strenuous effort for food production. It is very easy to dream and sing of "Ram Rajya" but we have to build it stone by stone and brick by brick the Food Minister said.

China Claims Nan Sha Isles

LONDON, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): An assertion that the Nan Sha (Spratly) Islands in the South China Sea are Chinese territory was made in the Chinese press quoted by Peking radio last night.

The Spratly Islands lie in the centre of a semi-circle formed by the Philippines, Borneo, Malaya and Indo-China and are almost exactly midway between the coast of Indo-China and North Borneo.

The islands fell to Japan in her war with China but were taken over by the Chinese Nationalists after the defeat of Japan, Peking radio said.

Under the draft Japanese peace treaty Japan renounces all right, title and claim to the islands.

"American imperialism has been deliberately planning to grab Nan Sha Islands", the radio declared.

University Taken Over

TOKYO, Aug. 25 (UPA): Peiping Radio reported on Friday from Hankow that the famed American financed Hua Chung University had been taken over by the Communist Government "at the demand of its student and faculty members."

The broadcast said the University which was a privately subsidized school "has severed all relations with American imperialism including acceptance of financial aid since last January."

U. S. Military Aid To Foreign Nations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Two Senate Committees unanimously approved last night a 7,535 million dollars programme of military and economic aid to bolster foreign nations against possible Communist aggression.

TO GO BEFORE SENATE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): The 7,535 million dollar military and economic aid programme for European and other non-Communist countries will come before the Senate for debate next Tuesday.

PAK PLAYS IN THE HANDS OF WESTERN BLOC

HYDERABAD, Aug. 25 (PTI): Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, President of the All-India Peace Council, told a press conference here today that at least in her selfish interests Pakistan would not think in terms of war to settle the Kashmir dispute.

If he were a Pakistani, Dr. Kitchlew said, he would not allow the Pakistan Government to "play into the hands of the Anglo-American power bloc".

It was not the love for Pakistan but the fear that India might become a poweful nation in the east with her vast natural resources that prompted the Anglo-American bloc to "dabble in the Kashmir issue and delay a peaceful settlement", he said.

AGGRESSOR

Pakistan would be grievously mistaken if she were to underestimate India and attack her, adding:—"it will not take more than a week for India to make Pakistan realise her mistake."

Dr. Kitchlew said that the question of Kashmir was simple. The UNO delegate who visited Kashmir declared Pakistan as aggressor and Pakistan had admitted it. In fairness the UNO should have treated Pakistan as such and proceeded against her according to the international law, he declared.

Dr. Kitchlew defended Prime Minister Nehru's Kashmir policy and appealed to all, Hindus, Muslims and others to support that policy.

Aurangabad Pathans Support India

AURANGABAD, August 25 (H.S.): Wholehearted support to the Government of India in the event of war with Pakistan was unequivocally assured by the local Pathans and other Muslims, in a special resolution adopted at a public meeting held here yesterday under the auspices of the Pukhtoon Jirsga.

Mr. Gulabjan Khan presided over the meeting which was addressed by Mr. Mohabatkhan Vakil of Jalna. The speakers declared that the Pukhtoon Jirga nationals would render every assistance to the Indian Government in the event of a foreign aggression and assured that they would ever remain patriotic and owe allegiance to this country.

The Pak Way Of 'Peace' Talks

LAHORE, August 25 (PTI): Live bombs were used in an ARP demonstration here yesterday evening when aircraft of the Pakistan Air Force made a few "raids".

Besides mock guerilla fights the demonstration was marked by ARP squads rendering first aid to the injured and putting out fires caused by exploding bombs in improvised houses.

Khawaja Shahabuddin, Pakistan Minister for Interior witnessed the demonstration.

Addressing the gathering the Minister said that Pakistan was determined to have a plebiscite in Kashmir and would never be "cowed down" by threats.

U. S. Rejects Soviet Offer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Russia offered yesterday to pay 300 million dollars to settle its overdue Lend-Lease account but the United States rejected that as "unsatisfactory", according to American press reports.

The United States has repeatedly insisted that Russia must pay at least 800 million dollars.

When D. P. Mishra Will Be Relieved

NAGPUR, Aug. 25 (PTI): The Chief Minister, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, will announce the acceptance of the resignation of Pandit D. P. Mishra, Home Minister, on Monday afternoon. The Home Minister will be relieved of his duties the same day.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

IT was the 'responsibility' of Congress Government to follow the mandates given by the Congress, said Mr. Tandon in his speech at Kolhapur.

Probably Congress mandates do not bind the Congress President.

* *

"Jehad" explains Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, "really means to strive for justice and truth".

How Gandhian in conception! But how Satanic when linked with clenched fist?

* *

The Sadhu of Thangana island village near Imphal who drew his sword, struck his wife and child and tried to cut his own throat was arrested last year on suspicion of being a Communist.

Saffron robe as Iron curtain!

* *

Voluntary disclosures of taxable income have become more frequent and more moneys are pouring in, according to an official report.

Render it to Tyagi and black money becomes current coin.

* *

The proposed marriage tax for U.P. local bodies will be assessed on the "financial status" of the bride, but will be payable by the bridegroom.

This will affect the par value the dowry. As a cover, there will be sumptuary manipulations.

* *

In Burdwan, people performed the marriage of frogs to please the rain god and have a shower.

But will it sow ice in the clouds and make them burst?

* *

"We do love Pt. Nehru, but certainly not his dog" says Mr. Algural Sastri.

A sample of canine teeth affection.

* *

The telephone and telegraph engineering staff of Patna passed a resolution protesting against the wholesale feminisation the telephone exchange. Do they expect the authorities to "neutralise it?

* *

THE Draft Five-Year Plan submitted by the Planning Commission is a laudable attempt to bring the benefit of fredom to the common man in terms of better facilities of life and higher living standards. In a country where mixed economy is the prevailing mode, it is natural that targets of the planners should be violently criticised by other parties from their own ideological standpoints. A Gandhian critic terms the plan 'as a series of different projects, some admittedly capitalistic or even blatantly imperialistic, some socialistic with an apology, some with pretensions of being Gandhian and some bordering on the Communistic." This candid criticism emphasises the stress and strain of attuning the old hidebound economy to the ideal of a New Deal

* *

Shri J. C. Kumarappa complains that the big sum allotted under the target of agriculture is camouflaged, and the whole amount does not go to the primary food producers. He states that amounts set part for the increased production of cash crops like long staple cotton, jute, tobacco and sugarcane and research schemes for a better output of these crops are indirect subsidies to industrialists and take away a big moiety from the mouths of the agriculturists. This is an original point of view which has not been stressed by any other economist. Where agriculture and industry are interdependent, it is difficult to plan purely on a compartmental basis but at the same time proper safeguards should be assured that one does not fatten at the cost of the other.

* * *

The final touchstone of the plan will be whether it will keep 80 per cent of the people living in villages fully occupied and adequately remunerated. Agriculture being a seasonal occupation peasants and kisans cannot be kept fully employed, unless some auxiliary occupation is found for them during the "off season." No plan will revitalise our country life, unless our rural economy is strengthened and is made going non-stop. It was with this object that Gandhiji started the All-India Village Industries Association, to flood the villages with a network of cottage industries suited to the skill and genius of the people. Apart from the growing of food, food processing, spinning, weaving, dairy farming and agro industries like leather, wool, handicrafts and metal works were assigned to rural economy, and were carefully guarded against the inroads of high power factories.

To Gandhiji, the Charkha was the "Sudarshana" of rural prosperity, while to the hardboiled economist, it was merely a primitive spinning instrument. Gandhiji did not measure the value of these products purely by their immediate money value, but linked them to the agricultural industry from the point of view of rural prosperity and national self-sufficiency.

* * *

In these days of food shortage, cloth scarcity and overall famine in all commodities, one is tempted to ask whether this country would not have been better off, if we had followed the Self-Sufficiency Programme adumbrated by Gandhiji on the eve of the "Quit India" movement. Utilitarian economists have scoffed at the economics of Khadi and village industry products, and have asked how long can the Government keep the "sick list" going. This is rather a strange question when in our country the mill industry was till recently considered "an infant" even after fifty years of its existence and the sugar industry was petted and pampered for years at the tax-payer's expense. On the top of it, the managing agents in both these industries have bitten the hand that fed them by mercilessly exploiting the necessities of the public for their private profits.

In our new plan, we should assess the present scope and future potentialities of cottage industries not merely on their money alue but from the point of view of the entire agricultural economy. If diffusion of industries is a strategic necessity, it is an economic necesity as well in India which lives in the villages.

* * *

Just as big industrialists demand, a line of demarcation between private enterprise and State control, there should be a clear-cut line between big factories and cottage industries, based on a policy of live and let live. Indiscriminate licences should not be given to rice mills and oil mills to be established in the interior, as they will kill the village "ghani" and hand-pounding of foodgrains. During the Gandhian days the value of hand-pounded foodgrains, especially of rice, was extolled and big propaganda was made to induce people to take to hand-pounded rice. This view was supported by eminent scientists like Dr. Arkroyd, who warned against the evils of overpolished mill rice. Due to strenuous propaganda, there are approximately about 75,000 ration card-holders in Bombay today who take hand-pounded rice.

Now, news comes that hand-pounded rice will be stopped, as the Government finds difficulty in supplying necessary paddy for the purpose. This is definitely a retrograde step which the Congress Ministry should not countenance. One does not understand why a portion of the paddy cannot be diverted from the mills to the "chakkis." Even under the Caretaker's Raj after the resignation of the first Congress Ministry, proper facilities were given for the encouragement of hand-pounded rice, and even some hospitals were using it, because of its superior food value. Why should the Congress Government axe this symbol of national programme just on the eve of the general elections?

* *

There is no use of planning on paper, if we do not even care to strengthen the plans that are in vogue. Gandhiji used to say that it was not the plan that counted, but that it was the men behind it. In removing the Congress sessions from crowded cities to rural areas, Gandhiji implemented in some respects his rural plan. It provided an opportunity for top leaders to get mass contact and spread the message of nationalism to the village folks. At the same time, it made the village benefit a lot materially from the large outlay which a Congress session involved.

In this connection, the story of the Haripura Congress is worth mentioning. When Gujerat invited the Congress session, there was keen rivalry between Bardoli and Borsad, which made a name in the history of Satyagraha. But Gandhiji awarded the unique honour to Haripura, a hamlet four miles away from the railway station, which then had no platform. The Congress Ministry which was in power had to rush its best engineers to construct a proper road for vehicular traffic and complete a satisfactory water supply scheme.

* *

The late Sardar, who was in charge, translated Gandhiji's mind to the villagers, that they should consider themselves as hosts of the Congress and should supply all labour and materials from the locality. They were asked to store up foodgrains and vegetables for the big event. They freely participated in construction works and got adequately paid. For the supply of milk and ghee, the Sardar imported a number of cows and left them in their charge. By supplying milk and ghee they got compensated for their labours, and finally paid the Sardar for the cows Every visitor to Haripura was surprised at the "tiny tots" figuring as porters and ready to remove their luggage.

The decoration and art work were entrusted to Shri. Nandalal Bose, and Gandhiji stipulated that nothing but local materials should be used. The whole decoration was one of leaf and bamboo work. The teapoys and coat-hangers in the press tent were all bamboo models.

After the final session of the Congress, Gandhiji stayed a day more and addressed the villagers. There were about 3,000 present, including grannies and kids. He asked some of them how much they earned during the Congress session. The amount ranged between hundred and five hundred, a mighty atom to them. As a community, they became heir to a pucca road and fine water supply system. This is a master planning

* *

OF late, Madras has been afflicted with a wave reformism. Following land reforms, a new venture in the field of literature has been undertaken. Acting on the recommendation of a Tamil Script Reform Committee, the State has ordered the schools to implement the report. According to the new proposal, the Tamil script has been reduced to 93 letters.

The move to economise Tamil script, with the idea of creating uniformity in the Indian languages, is not new. Some time back, a communal organisation in the South also tried its hand, but with no appreciable result. Now it is the turn of the Government.

Tamil, which is the most articulate language of the past, has a rich and hoary tradition. Tamil historians claim that its antiquity dates back to 8,000 years B.C. It is true that at the dawn of civilisation in India the Dravidians were a highly civilised people, as is evident from the excavations of Harappa and Mohenjo Daro.

* *

Valuable information about the life they led is found in their earlier literature. Poems describe how the Dravidians filled their land with aqeducts, arcades and buildings. The greatest of their poets, Tiruvalluvar, Tholkappiayar at their height of glory wrote couplets and verses on farming and the pleasures of rural life. Their proudest generals lived a farmer's life "close to their country homes, house hold Gods, deities of the hearth and Gods of fertility". They had no curse of the caste system.

To plant, to build, to mate, to fight and to govern—this was the Dravidian way of life. The Sangham literature tells us the Tamilnad's flourishing trade with Rome, Greece and Persia. Ships anchored at Kaveripoompattinam and Musiri and carried to the far off lands ivory, rice, spices and coconuts

* *

Tirukkural is the masterpiece of Tamil literature translated in most of the European literature. Non-denominational and non-sectarian in its content, it deals with human conduct in all spheres of activity. Oldest literature in point of time, in simple, pithy couplets, it aims at "one world" of humanity. From Kural to Kamba Ramayanam shows the majestic sweep of Tamil literature, but no author found it necessary to minimise the letters in Tamil script. It remains to be seen whether the new script control will take the Tamils to their promised Land.

* *

Business morality is one of the essential ingredients of public morale, and every attempt should be made to foster its all-pervasive influence. From this point of view, we welcome Mr. C D. Deshmukh's call to the members of the accountancy profession to fulfil the high ideals expected of them. The Finance Minister said: "Apart from the statutory responsibilities to report on the accounts to the shareholders, it is the duty of every accountant to ensure that he fulfils these ideals amidst all pressures and temptations of the day". Though individual members of the profession have held aloft the flag of business morality, the profession as a whole has not come out with flying colours in the storm and stress during the war and after it.

* *

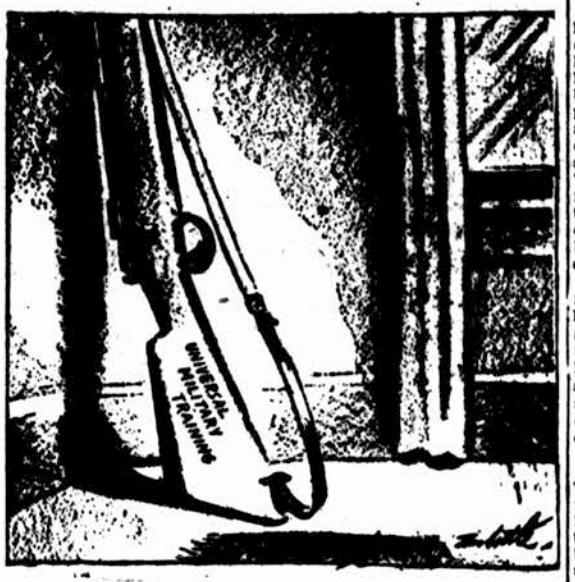
In the commercial setup of this country, the Managing agency system is a big python whose coils round up a number of subsidiaries and satellites. More than interlocking of capital, there is interlocking of directors and auditors. This sets up, as it were an iron curtain over big deals, screening them from the shareholders as well as the Government. If the auditors have kept their prying eyes on the doings of the firms and fearlessly exposed the true nature of transactions to the shareholders, the evils of blackmarketing and tax-evasion could have been nipped in the bud. By a close scrutiny of the stocks purchases and sales, they could have assessed the money got through the black-market. By a careful verification of the floating funds, checks and counter-checks they could have made it hard to evade tax payment. The large volume of blackmarketing and tax-evasion against which the Government is battling today does not redound to the credit of the profession.

* *

In many cases the auditors have acted as "yes men" to unscrupulous managements, hiding the sins of commission and omission and window-dressing the balance sheet. Recently a startling fact came to light, that the fabulous expenses of a marriage in a director's family were dovetailed into his company's balance sheet. With the same directors and auditors forming the setup in the principal and auxiliary companies, it is not unusual for a director to go on a business trip and draw separate travelling allowances from all the companies for this "comon" trip. Auditors are the pillars of the country's commercial and industrial structure, and if they are not true t otheir figures it is the Government and the public who lose. The public has to pay a heavy price due to the machinations of the profiteers and the Government loses its revenue

It is high time the accountancy profession erased its past history and wrote a new page imbued with high ideals. Tax-evasion might have been considered a virtue as a form of non-co-operation with the British Raj! But it is an anti-social act in a free country. The institution of the Income-Tax Investigation Commission is indirectly a vote of censure on the profession

"Just In Case"



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PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE.

PDI-180(1)|51—Deputy Director-General of Food, Government of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Food), Jamnagar House, New Delhi, invites tenders for appointment of Clearing and Transport Contractors for clearing and transporting foodgrains etc. imported on Government account at the port of Bombay for a period of one year from 1-11-1951. Tenders should be submitted so as to reach him by 4 p.m. on the 25th September, 1951, on tender forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office or from the office of the Regional Director Food, Botawala Chambers, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10|- (not refundable) per set (cheques will not be accepted) quoting reference to this tender notice number and remitter's full name and address. Applications for tender forms will be received upto 4th September, 1951 and the tender forms will be sent on 5th September, 1951 to all parties applying for them. (852)

STOCKPILE COTTON, SAYS U. S. TO U. K.

Move To Avert Price Depression

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): England and other European nations are being urged to stockpile cotton to help remove a price-depressing cotton surplus in this country, according to Senator John Stennis (Mississippi).

Senator Stennis is Chairman of an Armed Services Preparedness Sub-Committee considering the cotton surplus.

The proposal to have Britain and other European nations buy cotton was apparently another step on the part of Congressmen from cotton growing states to force the United States Government to prop the price of American cotton.

America is faced with a 17 million bale crop this year compared with a short crop of 10 million bales last year.

CAT-BURGLAR SHOT IN SELF-DEFENCE

City Police Officer's Hunt For Culprit

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A POLICE officer attached to the Princess Street Police Station had to open fire in self-defence when he was attacked by a cat-burglar at Dhobi Talao this afternoon. The culprit, who received two bullet wounds, later died in G. T. Hospital.

The incident happened on the third floor of Court House, Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao, at 2 p.m. in the office of a laboratory situated in the building, it is alleged. The burglar entered through a drainage pipe. His presence was detected by the cashier of the laboratory when he opened the office at 11-30 a.m. The cashier seeing the stranger inside, immediately locked the door and reported the matter to the nearby Princess Street Police Station.

Sub-Inspector Kulkarni, with a party of police constables went to the premises and searched the office, but no one was found there. The police took finger-prints that were found on some cupboards, which were ransacked. The police party thereafter left the premises, as also the cashier after locking the doors.

At about 2 p.m. some residents of the building saw a stranger on the terrace and reported the matter to the police. S. I. Kulkarni again went to the place and searched all the rooms on the fourth floor but no undesirable person was found there. As the police officer was going up to the terrace, he saw through a window that someone was getting down through a drainage pipe. He also saw that the man got into the laboratory office through a window.

S. I. Kulkarni immediately went there. The man by now got into a room and locked it from inside. The police officer asked the man to come out, but there was no reply from inside. As the police were about to force open the door of the room a young man with an iron rod rushed out. He is alleged to have made an attempt to assault the police officer, who immediately pulled out his revolver and fired three shots. The culprit received two bullet wounds and dropped down. He was rushed to G. T. Hospital, where he died later.

The name of the deceased is not known.

Argentine Ban On Two British Companies

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Two British insurance offices and an Argentine subsidiary were accused today of "an offence against the National Economic Independence" and ordered to liquidate their businesses here.

Among the charges levelled against the companies are continuous permanent fraud against the National Treasury.

The offices concerned are the local branches of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, the Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Company Limited and the Argentine Insurance Company.

The Argentine authorities had ordered suspension of the two British companies on July 16, but after lodging an appeal they continued to operate normally until yesterday.

The three companies, which hence forth will be banned from operating in Argentine territory, were alleged to be engaged in "serious manoeuvres in violation of laws for the nationalisation of insurance."

Abolition Of Jagirdari

JAIPUR, Aug. 25, (PTI): Mr. Tikaram Paliwal, Revenue Minister of Rajasthan, announced at a press conference today that the State Government had framed a bill which contemplated immediate abolition of the Jagirdari system and taking over of all Jagirs by the State.

Travancore-Cochin Unity Talks

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 25 (PTI): Mr. C. Kesavan, leader of the Travancore-Cochin Parliamentary Party, at its meeting this evening, announced that the way had been paved for unity in the Congress leadership of the State.

It is reported that Mr. K. P Madhavan Nair, Mr. Panampalli Govinda Menon and Mr. K. Aiyappan, Congress leaders from the Cochin areas are arriving in Trivandrum tonight to join the unity talks.

Crops Destroyed With Help Of Tractors

JAIPUR, Aug. 25, (PTI): Crops standing on 1,500 bighas of land are reported to have been destroyed with the help of tractors by certain employees of Jagirdars in Uniara, a Jagir area 60 miles from Jaipur, according to official information received here.

It is learnt that the control of the land in question had recently been made over to peasants by the district collector. The cultivators had grown crops in the land. Government have deputed the collector of the district to inquire into the matter.

KARCHI, August 25, (PTI): The Pakistan Government announced today the appointment of Qazi Mohammed Isa (President of the Baluchistan Muslim League) as their first Ambassador to Brazil.

PROHIBITION HAS NOT 'FAILED'

Statistics About Crime In Maharashtra

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"NO police officer had said at yesterday's Regional Prohibition Conference at Poona that Prohibition had "failed" or had been a "partial success". On the contrary, the general opinion was that it was being implemented with success in spite of difficulty and the masses were considerably benefited by it, says the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay in a Communique issued today.

The press note said: "Prohibition crime has also decreased during the 15 months ending June, 1951, in nine out of the twelve districts in Maharashtra. From the figures given at the conference, it is seen that Prohibition crime in West Khandesh decreased from 95 in April, 1950, to 50 in June, 1951. In East Khandesh from 35 to 31, in Nasik from 100 to 60, Sholapur from 159 to 135, North Satara from 36 to 9, South Satara from 27 to 17, Ratnagiri from 58 to 28, Kolaba from 81 to 61 and Poona (rural) from 32 to 28.

"There was an insignificant increase in Kolhapur from 17 to 20 and in Ahmednagar from 20 to 25. It is only in one district of Maharashtra, namely, Thana, and in Poona (urban) that Prohibition crime increased from 287 to 499 and from 45 to 68 respectively. In Greater Bombay the crime increased from 1,347 to 2,652.

"Reports published in a section of the press today alleging that Prohibition crime in Maharashtra districts had increased and that police officials of that Region said that Prohibition had "failed" or had been a "partial success" are incorrect and misleading. They are based on incorrect information regarding the proceedings of the Regional Prohibition Conference of Police Officers and others held at Poona yesterday.

Exodus From East Bengal Discussed

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25 (PTI). The situation arising out of the new influx of refugees from East Bengal was discussed at a conference of officials of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Tripura held at Government House here today.

Mr. A. P. Jain, Union Minister of State for Rehabilitation, presided.

Dr. Roy, Chief Minister, West Bengal, and M. Motiram Bora, Rehabilitation Minister of Assam were also present.

The conference is reported to have discussed the means to tackle the problem and how each of these States could co-operate in the matter.

Earlier, Mr. Jain visited a number of refugees colonies near Calcutta.

ATOMIC 'SUB' IN TWO YEARS

FRENCH LICK (Indiana), Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Navy will have an atomic-powered submarine within two years, Secretary of the Navy Mr. Dan Kimball said in a press interview here.

He added that the submarine would represent "a terrific advancement in modern warfare".

The order for an "atom sub" was placed by the Navy last week.

SECUNDERABAD BACK TO NORMAL

Hartal In Hyderabad

SECUNDERABAD, August 25 (UPI): Thirteen arrests were made in connection with yesterday's sporadic incidents in Secunderabad market area.

The situation, which was brought under control maintained throughout the night. Lorry loads of armed police patrolled the city and police pickets are continuing at strategic points.

In all 13 persons were admitted into the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Secunderabad, and most of them were discharged in the morning.

No serious case was reported.

The city returned to normalcy this morning, and shops and business houses are functioning as usual.

Hyderabad city observed hartal today.

Mr. S. N. Reddy, Police Commissioner, told the UPI that this was probably due to the scare caused by minor incidents that took place in Secunderabad yesterday.

It looked quite incongruous to see Hyderabad in the blanket of hartal while Secunderabad where the trouble occurred yesterday was in perfect normalcy.

PERSIA TO RUN ABADAN REFINERY

Britons Evacuate Southern Oilfields

TEHERAN, Aug. 25, (PTI-Reuter).

A Government spokesman said today Persia was planning to reopen the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's giant refinery at Abadan, as the company speeded up its evacuation of Britons from the oilfields.

Hussein Fatemi, Assistant to Premier Dr. Mossadeq, said the Government was studying plans to start up the idle refinery. "We believe we can produce crude oil on our own and perhaps refine a small quantity for local Persian needs", he said.

Mr. Fatemi also said, he was sure Anglo-Persian talks would be resumed because British envoy Mr. Stokes had not rejected the latest Persian proposals, but had taken them to London to be studied.

All Britons will be out of the southern oilfields by tomorrow night, instead of Monday, under the new accelerated schedule.

Three smaller field—Lali, Naftsafed and Haftkel—were completely evacuated today.

Evacuation of the two remaining fields—Masjid-Sulaiman and Aga Jari—will be completed tomorrow evening, when British Field Manager Peter Cox is due at Abadan. He is expected to be the last Briton to leave the fields.

SKELETON STAFF

The Company is leaving a skeleton staff of 350 Britons at Abadan in the hope that the Persians will eventually agree to conditions under which they could continue to work.

Eight British warships anchored near the refinery are "ready to meet any and all demands that may be made on them" according to a Royal Navy spokesman at Basra across the border in Iraq.

NO NEW PROPOSALS

LONDON, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter) A Foreign Office spokesman denied today that Mr Richard Stokes, leader of the unsuccessful British oil mission to Teheran, had brought new Persian proposal to London for study.

"Persia On Verge Of Ruin"

TERERAN, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter) The moderate newspaper 'Ateah' until recently a supporter of Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq and his oil policy said today "Persia is on the verge of ruin."

The paper criticised Dr. Mossadeq for "lack of vigorous policy."

It added: "We ask Dr. Mossadeq: Say clearly if you can run the oil industry, if you can refine and export the oil. We want you to know that the people are tired of idle talks of tub-thumping and of official statements.

Extreme Nationalist "Seday Vatan" under the heading "Rapacious America will eventually turn Persia into a Korea", commented on Mr. Averell Harriman's forty-day stay in Persia.

It said the American oil envoy's visit "was intended to further American interests"

Harriman In Belgrade

BELGRADE, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman's "oil mediator", Mr. Averell Harriman, arrived here by air today from Persia on his way to London.

His expected to fly on tomorrow to Slovenia where Marshal Tito is on holiday for talks with the Yugoslav leader and his Foreign Minister Mr. Edward Kardelj.

Shah's Present To Truman

TEHERAN, Aug. 25 (UPI-AFP): Mr. Harriman took with him an Isphan carpet as a present from the Shah of Iran to President Truman.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu:, Shravan Vad 9, 2007.
Muslim: Zilkad 22, 1370.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 28, 1320.
Sunrise: 6-22 a.m.
Sunset: 6-59 p.m.
Hightide: 08-16, 18-05.
Lowtide: —, 14.44.

Today's Engagements

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture Service by Sri Trivikram on: Is "Liberation" a Vedic ideal?" Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park. 5-30 p. m.

SRI KRISHNA SABHA: Today's Sri Jayanti programme includes vocal recital by Master Rajagopalan at 5 p. m.; discourse by Acharya Venkateswara Dikshatar at 8 p. m.; music recital by Mr. N. Krishnamurthi accompanied by S. Krishnaswami (Violin) and Ranganatha Iyer (Mridangam) at 9 p. m.

Backward Classes Social Service League

"In cooperation with Bombay Government Prohibition and Publicity Departments, and social organisations of Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee, the Backward Classes Social Service League, arranged a 'Community Programme" at Dharavi, when Mill and Tannery Workers were entertained with recorded Music recreational cinema show, Physical Culture Demonstration, and brief remarks by Mr. S. L. Silam, M. L. A., Dr. Bhusaruth, Mr. S. H. Adivarekar, Mr. D. D. Deshpande, Mr. Chunilal Patel, and Mr. Mohan V. Raj, Editor, "Indian Home", and President of the League".

GOA HINDU ASSN.'S SILVER JUBILEE

Dr. Telang's Appeal For Funds

Dr. V. D. Telang, President of the Goa Hindu Association Bombay, at its Foundation Day celebrations on Friday, appealed to the Association's members that next year being the Silver Jubilee

Dr. V. D. Telang

year of the Association, they should contribute liberally towards the expenses of the celebration of the Jubilee Week.

Dr. Telang is a J. P., an Honorary Presidency Magistrate and Congress Municipal Corporator. He is also a member of the Jail Advisory Committee and the "D" Ward Rationing Committee. The Association is a purely social organization working for the uplift of the Goan Hindus.

ELECTROCUTED

KALYAN, August 23 (H.S.) A motor-cleaner named Behram khan was electrocuted on Tuesday in the premises of Ahmed Woollen Mills at Ambarnath. Death came when he touched corrugated iron sheets of the roof which touched some of the electric wires that had leakage.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, AUGUST 26.

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Prog., 07-45 R. Desai, G songs, 08-15 V. B Deshpande, bhatiyar, 11-45 R. N. Karkare, gaud malhar, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 G. Husain, sitar, 13-40 Week s progs., 13-45 Mozart songs, 14-00 Sunday 'prom', 17-30 V. B. Deshpande, marwa, 18-10 G. Husain, sitar, 18-30 R. N. Karkare, puria, 19-00 R. Desai, G song, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air quartet, Raga purvi, 19-30 B. R. Deodhar, shree, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 R. N. Karkare, thumri, 20-45 R. Desai, G songs, 21-15 Mythili Seshadri, veena, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Concert Gebouw orch.

VARIATIONS, 353 m. — 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 G. Husain, sitar, 08-45 V. B. Deshpande, M, songs, 11-00 Request prog., 12-15 A. G Faruqui, Musical feature H, 13-00 Kusum Athavale, bhavgeet, 13-10 G Husain, sitar, 13-30 M. Siddiq, ghazal, 13-50 B. R. Deodhar, bhimpalas, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Air artist, Manas Megh selection, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 V. B. Deshpande, M pad, 20-30 We have with us tonight, H, 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 M Siddiq, geet ghazal, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 B R. Deodhar, nat malhar, 22-15 Saraswati Rane, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 & 326.- mm. —08-15 Geet, garbas, 08-30 D. Upadhyay, kh. deogandhar, 18-20 Madhuri Khare U. Joshi's works, 18-30 For rural listeners, (Baroda), and Locals, (Ahm.), 18-45 Vedana (Ahm.), 19-00 D Upadhyay, khayal, 19-15 Madhuri Khare, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Music (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers, (Ahm.), 20-00 D. Upadhyay, geet, ghazal, 20-30 Your choice, (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat's music (Ahm.), 21-15 Madhuri Khare, bhajans, 21-30 D Upadhyay, kh. bhajan.

GOA

34.22 m.—8-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes, 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy, 1-00 Music by Roth, 1-30 Salon Serenade 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi film music, 4-00 N. Cloutier, and his music, 4-30 Concert Hall of air, 5-00 I hear Southland singing, 5-15 Bringing Christ to Nation 5-35 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—07-15 a.m It's good day, 7-30 B B C news, 7-45 Star of today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Round up time, 9-00 Swap shop, 9-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 noon Music for lunch, 5-00 p.m. Hindi prog., 6-30 Lipton show (Hindi), 7-00 Down harmony lane, 7-15 Four stars and starl t, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhodes record of day, 8-00 Famous tenors, 8-30 Melody tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America 9-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-30 Service, 16-00 Sports, 16-15 Kay on keys, 17-30 For forces, 18-45 'All star Bill', 19-45 BBC N orch., 21-00 Educating Archie, 21-45 London Forum, 22-15 Service.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, and for children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pakistan & Weekly review, 20-20 Pak affairs in Br. Press, 20-30 Health and hygiene, 20-35 Letters' replies.

Reserve Bank Employees' Strike Ballot

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (PTI): Over 80 per cent of the members of the Reserve Bank of India strike in the strike ballot taken Employees' Association, Delhi cast their vote in favour of by the Association from August 22 and 23.

According to the results of the ballot, announced today, 92 per cent of the 361 members who participated in the ballot voted in favour of strike.

MONSOON GENERALLY WEAK

POONA, Aug. 25, (PTI): Following is the daily All-India weather summary for Saturday.

The monsoon has been generally weak over the country outside Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Ravalaseema, where widespread rain has occurred. Rainfall has occurred locally in Chota Nagpur Bihar, the Hills of West Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, and Malabar and South Kanara.

Forecast valid until the evening of 26—Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Assam and in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, and local in Bihar, the south Konkan, Malabar and South Kanara, Rayalaseema and Mysore. A few showers generally light are also likely to occur over the rest of the country outside Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Kutch north Hyederabad and Travancore-Cochin. Isolated heavy falls may occur in Assam over and near the Khasi Jantia Hills

All-India Weather

POONA, Aug. 25 (PTI).

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June, 1951, and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hours I.S.T. on 25th August 1951:—

Ahmedabad	93	78	0	15.0	—8.1
Belgaum	78	66	0.1	31.8	—1.8
BOMBAY	87	79	T	61.9	+7.8
Calcutta	90	81	0	34.7	—0.4
Cherrapunji	68	65	14.9	383.7	+121.7
Delhi	97	81	0	8.4	—7.7
Hyderabad (Dn)	89	—	0.4	15.9	+1.3
Lucknow	86	80	T	14.9	—10.9
Madras	94	76	0.2	7.5	—1.5
Mahabaleshwar	65	62	1.5	158.0	—51.8
Nagpur	90	76	0	25.2	—7.1
Ootacamund	66	48	0.2	16.3	—3.5
Poona	81	72	0	9.7	—4.4
Sholapur	90	71	0.1	15.3	+3.7
Simla	71	59	0	33.7	—3.3
Surat	85	79	0.2	23.6	+8.7

Seven Villages Inundated

LUCKNOW, Aug. 25 (PTI): Seven villages in Saharanpur district in Uttar Pradesh have been inundated by the Yamuna, which is in spate following heavy rains at Dehra Dun in the past two weeks.

More than 3,000 people are marooned.

Hindus in Bombay celebrated Gokul Ashthami in great festive spirit on Saturday. Picture shows a street scene in city.

City Awakens To Tunes Of Festive Music

BOMBAY, Saturday: The working class Hindus of Bombay celebrated Gokul Ashthami in great festive spirit today. Hundreds of Govinda parties paraded the streets to the accompaniment of music and improvised human ladders to filch curd pots, hund in midair.

Scenes reminiscent of carnivals in the West were witnessed all over Greater Bombay since sunrise today. Bombay's Common Man seemed to have shed all his worries, forgotton the short-quantum rations and hurled himself into the fun and frolic of the festival

The jubilation and merriment manifested on this occasion are symbolic of the destruction by Lord Krishna of King Kamsa who was an embodiment of all that is evil.

Being a public holiday all Government offices and business houses were closed for the day.

200 BAD CHARACTERS EXTERNED

New Police Act In Action

BOMBAY, Saturday: Over 200 "notoriously bad characters" have been externed from Bombay during the last three weeks, thanks to the powers conferred on the police by the recently enacted Bombay Police Act of 1951, it is understood.

The Bombay City Police have started a vigorous, and what looks from reports, very effective check on the criminal activities of a score of gangs whose activities have been causing annoyance to the citizens.

Ten Officers have been assigned to a Special Branch of the Police. This new wing of the police establishment is commonly known as the "Anti-Goonda Branch." From the number of persons externed during the last three weeks (the wing started functioning on August 1), it appears to have asserted itself.

NEW BRANCH

The "Anti-Goonda Branch" deals with cases of externment, detention, and general crime. It is a direct result of the re-enactment of the Bombay Police Act of 1951—the Act of 1902 having become void after the passing of the Indian Constitution, as far as externment was concerned

The Branch has been ordered to curb the activities of over 10,000 criminals believed to be operating in Greater Bombay.

The success of the work of the Branch is indicated by a drop in the crime graph of the city. There have been far less cases of stabbing and house-breaking reported during the last couple of weeks, police said.

INDIA'S 'SECOND LINE' OF DEFENCE

Rajendrasinhji Inspects Territorial Army

BOMBAY, Saturday.

LT. Gen. Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji, G. O. C.-in-C. Southern Command, who arrived here on Thursday evening, inspected a few Territorial Army Units today.

He told the officers and men of the Territorial Army that they formed India's second line of defence and they were here to help the regular army. No country, he said could afford a big peace-time army. Hence a great responsibility rests on the shoulders of the Territorial Army. Lt Gen. Rajendrasinhji was happy to see their progress and turn out. He enquired into the welfare of the troops

Earlier in the morning Maj. Gen. Gurdial Singh, G. O. C. Bombay Area, who was formerly the Director of Territorial Army and had helped in the raising and organizing of this force, addressed a few officers and men of the Territorial Army Recalling his first message which had been sent a little after the inauguration of the Territorial Army, Maj-Gen. Gurdial Singh said that those who had joined the Territorial Army had done so out of a sheer sense of patriotism. He was confident that such a spirit combined with enthusiasm would build up a first rate Territorial Force. He hoped that all men in the Territorial Army would take full advantage of the excellent opportunities given to them and prove true to their spirit of patriotism.

Despatch Of Sea Mails

BOMBAY Saturday.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Great Britain and Ireland, Central and Southern America, British West Africa, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Europe, Mediterranean countries, Egypt, Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay on August 29, 1951 by P & O RMS "CHITRAL"

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6-00 p. m. on August 28, 1951 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Western Pakistan (parcel mail only), Iraq and Iran will b emade from Bombay on August 26, 1951 by BIMS "DARA"

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6-00 p. m. on August 28, 1951 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Despatch Of Overseas Mails

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for U.S.A., Canada, Trinidad and Demorara will be made from Bombay on August 28, 1951 by Isthmian Lines' s. s. "STEEL DESIGNER".

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6-00 p. m. on August 27, 1951 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Madhya Bharat's Chief Minister, Mr Takhtmal Jain has donated a sum of Rs 1,000 to the Thakkar Bappa Memorial Fund from the charitable purposes fund at his disposal.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables Annual Life reading monthly details Rs 5 and 3 questions Rs 2. Horoscope or writing time required Pandit Kalivur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17

IT CAN HAPPEN ONLY IN PAKISTAN

Incarceration Of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

INDIA REJECTS KARACHI PROTEST AGAINST NEHRU'S REFERENCE

NEW, DELHI, August 24. (PTI).

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have rejected Pakistan's protest against public references by Mr. Nehru to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

A note rejecting the protest was handed over by the External Affairs Ministry to the Pakistan High Commissioner in New Delhi on August 23.

The note stated: "The Ministry fails to understand the justification for such a protest.

As the Government of Pakistan, and its High Commissioner in India are aware, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a man of heroic mould, and his comrades of the Khudai Khidmatgars, were actively, and for long associated in the struggle which brought India and Pakistan their freedom.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his comrades shared in the hardships and the sacrifices of that struggle. Indeed, probably no man in undivided India had such a record of sacrifice in the cause of freedom and in the service of the people. Because of this, he was beloved all over the undivided India. In his own frontier province, he was the acknowledged and undoubted leader, who had shown his brave people the method of peaceful and effective action. His brother, Dr. Khan Saheb, was another popular and beloved leader of the province, who was Prime Minister there till shortly before partition.

PAKISTAN'S WAYS

The people of India revere the memory of these great men and, the ministry has no doubt that there are large numbers of people in Pakistan who think of them with affection and gratitude. The fact that the end of their long struggle against imperialist control of their country has not resulted in their own freedom must be a matter of sorrow to all who love freedom and who admire greatness.

To claim that these brave men who continue to live in prison, year after year, are not entitled to open manifestations of sympathy by their former comrades and admirers in India or elsewhere is to deny to human nature both capacity to feel and freedom to express itself.

India is a free country and freedom of expression of opinion is guaranteed by the constitution to everyone of its citizens. Surely it is not illogical to draw the inference from Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's and his comrades' continued imprisonment that, in Pakistan, if a man with his record of service in the cause of freedom can be kept in prison, year after year, freedom in Pakistan is the exclusive prerogative of those who, for whatever reason, are always willing to express complete agreement with the opinions and actions of those in authority. It may be that those who were themselves not associated in any way with the struggle for freedom, or those who opposed it, might not have the same sentiments for Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan as the millions in India and Pakistan who participated in this struggle. There are many examples, in modern history, of prominent statesmen having expressed themselves with freedom and vigour regarding the treatment by another friendly Government of its political opponents.

"The Government of India are satisfied that, in expressing the sentiments attributed to him regarding Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Prime Minister of India not only said nothing to which legitimate exception can be taken as interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan or as a violation of international law, but reflected faithfully the over-whelming and deeply felt opinion of the people of India"

French Honour For Parsi Jeweller

PARIS, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Dhanjisha Sorabji Cooper, Treasurer of the Indian Commercial and Social Association of Paris since its foundation, has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour by M. Robert Schuman, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, it was announced here today.

Mr. Cooper, who was born in 1885 at Surat, came to France in 1912 and has an import-export business in pearls and precious stones.

FOUR PRISONERS SHOT DEAD

Trouble In Nepal Jail

KATMANDU, Aug. 25, (PTI): Four prisoners were shot dead in jail at Rajbirj, headquarter town of Eastern Nepal's Saptari district, day before yesterday, when they attacked a jail officer with brickbats, according to official information received here today.

A Home Ministry spokesman said a sentry on guard in one of the jail towers fired on a crowd of prisoners after the officer, who was distributing money to convicts, fell down injured under the attack.

FELL TO DEATH FROM 6TH FLOOR

ROME, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Retired American Brig.-Gen. Geoffrey Baldwin, head of the Mission in Italy of the Co-operative for American Remittances to Europe, fell to his death from the 6th floor of the Mission's office here today.

Gen. Baldwin was aged 59.

He retired from the army in 1946 and was appointed head of CARE in Italy in May of that year.

BRIDLE ON OFFICIAL TOURS

SIMLA, August 25, (H.S.): It is reliably learnt that with a view to controlling all official tours, the Governor of Punjab has asked all heads of departments to get their tour programmes approved beforehand by him.

Mr. Chandulal Trivedi, the Governor, has further made it clear that departmental heads would be responsible for any unnecessary touring by their subordinates, it is understood.

Police Use Tear Gas To

Break Up Calcutta Demonstration

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25, (PTI).

THE police broke up a three-thousand-strong demonstration against high food and cloth prices with batons, lathis and four rounds of tear gas near the local secretariat today.

Eight demonstrators, including two women, and eleven policemen and a police inspector were injured. Eight horses belonging to the mounted police force also received brickbat injuries.

16 ARRESTS

The guards of a jetty opposite Koilaghat Street—about a furlong from the Secretariat—fired two rounds when some demonstrators tried to rush the jetty gate to escape arrest. No one was injured in the firing.

The demonstrators demanded reduction in food and cloth prices and also restoration of the cereal cut in the state.

Sixteen arrests have so far been made.

About three thousand people from Howrah and North Calcutta formed into a procession organised by the Forward Bloc and wanted to place their demands before the Ministers concerned. As the demonstrators entered the prohibited Dalhousie Square area, they were stopped by a cordon of police near the General Post Office.

The police asked them to disperse. But the demonstrators demanded that either one of the Ministers should meet them there or permit a deputation to see him at the Secretariat.

TEAR GASSED

After an hour of persuasion and arguments, a posse of mounted police charged the demonstrators with batons. As the demonstrators retreated they threw missiles at the police. Sometime later, the demonstrators reassembled but the police made a lathi charge and fired four tear gas shells into the crowd. In the stampede some passers-by and sight-seers also received slight injuries.

MAN ASSAULTED

A demonstrator entered the Presidency Magistrate's court compound, chased by some policemen. They apprehended him and started "assaulting" him, according to some lawyers who were present on the scene. The lawyers and some court officials protested and a minor scuffle ensued between the police and those lawyers and court officials. A court inspector, attracted by the noise, came to the spot and ordered the policemen to withdraw.

A PTI correspondent who visited the scene of demonstration immediately after the lathi-charge found the street littered with missiles and shoes. Mobile pickets, in wireless contact with the police headquarters at Lal-Bazaar, patrolled the area.

The police later cleared the streets around of onlookers. The demonstration was broken.

WHO WILL SUCCEED MR. B.G. KHER?

Press Speculations Mere Kite Flying

BOMBAY, Saturday.

REPORTS appearing in a section of the press that Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Bidesh Kulkarni will contest the three general constituencies in the city for the Parliament were described as purely speculative in knowledgeable circles.

A Congress House source told this reporter that so far only applications had been called for indicating an individual candidate's preference for a particular constituency, either of the Parliament or the State Legislative Assembly.

The last day for the receipt of applications from prospective candidates has been fixed as September 5.

CANDIDATES' SELECTION

Only after the closing date, will the Election Board be able to decide as to who should stand where, far, apart from the candidate's own predilection other factors will also weigh with the Board in the selection of a candidate for any particular constituency.

The scrutiny of the applications or the selection of a candidate, either for the Parliament or the local legislature will, therefore, have to wait till the expiry of the closing date not until then could it be said that Mr. S. K. Patil, will stand as a candidate for a Parliament constituency. It is said that Mr. Patil has not disclosed his mind even to his closest associates, and, if the declaration of Mr. B. G. Kher, a few months ago still holds good, then, the chances are fifty-fifty that Mr. Patil, may contest a seat to the local legislature with the Chief Ministership in view.

3-CORNERED TUSSLE

In that case there will be a three-cornered tussle between Mr. Patel, Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. B.S. Hirey, the M. P. C. C. Chief for the State Chief Ministership.

Mr. Kher according to his latest statement on Friday on the occasion of his 64th birthday, from feels more vigorous and stronger." If his present condition of health is any indication, then, he has given up or may give up the idea of retiring from active politics.

So at this stage it is difficult to predict how things will shape out.

50 Killed In Plane Crash

OAKLAND, California, Aug. 25, (PTI-Reuter): Fifty persons were killed yesterday in the crash of a modern airliner only ten miles from the end of a Trans-continental flight.

The big "DC-6-B" ploughed into the crest of a fog-shrouded hill catapulated over the 150 yard long hill top and into a deep wood ravine scattering wreckage and bodies.

All 44 passengers and six crewmen died. The bodies were so badly mangled and torn that identification was difficult. The plane was blown into thousands of pieces, none very large.

Several hours after the plane crashed the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced in San Francisco that they would try to determine "whether sabotage had been committeed."

AMBASSADOR WITH ENCUMBRANCE!

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (H.S.): The Government of India is prevented from transferring to some other country our Ambassador in Burma, Dr. Rauf, because of his big family, which includes eleven children.

Disclosing this in a jocular mood to an assembly of distinguished persons at a dinner given by the External Affairs Ministry in honour of the new Burmese and Nepalese Ambassadors in India, Mr. K.-P.S. Menon, Secretary to the Foreign Affairs said "It is the third time we are honoured to welcome a Burmese ambassador to our country. We have not been able to transfer our ambassador in Burma to some other country because of his family. According to our rules, travelling and other allowances are allowed only for three children to our diplomats at the time of their transfers. Whenever we propose to transfer Dr. Rauf to some other country, he advances a request not to do so, because in that case he will have to pay the travelling expenses of his eight children himself."

BOY PRODIGY

LUCKNOW, Aug. 25 (UPI): A child prodigy, aged five, is on a visit to Lucknow and has surprised all those, who have met him from the Governor down to the common man by his talents.

Naresh Kumar, son of a lower middle class family of Aligarh, can read the 'Veda' and 'Gita' with correct pronunciation and accent and has thus become the envy of many an Acharya and Shastri here.

He can also read any English passage with equal ease.

It is certainly not possible for him to explain the meaning of what he reads, but the capacity to read is by itself surprising. The Governor has promised his father that the State Government's Bureau of Psychology will find out the inherent talents of the boy, and the Government will take the responsibility of his education in the light of the findings of the Bureau.

The American Red Cross is to allocate ten thousand dollars for the relief of Jamaica hurricane victims, the British Red Cross announced today.

Maha Vir Chakra Winner

RANGARAJ'S CAREER

Thirty-five year old Lt. Col. Arcot Govindraj Rangaraj who has won the Maha Vir Chakra gallantry award in Korea was commissioned in the Army Medical Corps in 1941. He hails from Vellore, South India and is a medical graduate of the Madras University. One of the first Indian parachutists Lt Col. Rangaraj throughout his Army Medical career, has earned laudatory reports from his superior officers. He has to his credit more than 80 parachute jumps.

INDIA . BOYCOTTS 'FRISCO SHOW

Separate Treaty With Japan

NEHRU TO EXPLAIN NATION'S STAND

Decision Causes Stir In U.S. And U.K.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25.

INDIA will not participate in the San Francisco Conference to consider the Anglo-US Japanese draft peace treaty, it was reliably learnt today.

Prime Minister Nehru is expected to make a statement in Parliament on Monday on the subject.

It is also learnt that the Government of India will take the earliest opportunity to enter into a simple bilateral treaty with Japan, terminate the state of war with that country and resume normal diplomatic relations with Japan.

BRITISH REACTION

LONDON, Aug. 25, (PTI-Reuter): India's reported rejection of the United States invitation to the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference at San Francisco is a great disappointment to Britain, a foreign office spokesman said today.

The implications of India's abstention are recognised here to be serious and are not mitigated by reports that India will sign a bilateral peace treaty with Japan.

The decision means that neither of the great powers of the Asian mainland China and India will be a party to the draft settlement circulated earlier this month.

Observers here today considered the Indian decision to be a severe blow to the San Francisco Conference.

The Indian decision means that the text will also be rejected by a substantial body of non-Communist Asian opinion.

It is already known that Burma will not be represented at San Francisco.

INDIA'S SUGGESTIONS IGNORED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, (UPA): India has decided to reject the American invitation to attend the San Francisco Peace Conference because of objections to the Japanese peace treaty, diplomatic officials disclosed on Saturday, reports Donald J. Gonzales, UPA Staff Correspondent.

The Indian decision was interpreted immediately as providing strength for Moscow's hand at the peace meeting which begins September 4.

American and British statesmen had hoped India would at least send a delegation to San Francisco, although there never had been anything more than a faint possibility the Indians would sign the treaty.

The United States and Britain earlier this month ignored India's suggestions that the treaty return the Ryukyu and Bonin islands to Japan, clear a way for the transfer of Formosa to Communist China and avoid authorization for foreign troops to remain in Japan.

Demonstrations In Burma

RANGOON, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): A large crowd of workers and peasants shouting anti-American slogans demonstrated here today against the final draft of the Japanese peace treaty.

A public meeting organised by the Communist led Burma workers and Peasants Party condemned the draft as "endangering

(Continued on Page 15)

WITHIN 10 MILES OF SOVIET SOIL

Rain Of Bombs On Korean Port

TOKYO, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Gen. Ridgway today sternly rejected as "utterly false" Communist charges against the United Nations but offered to resume Korea cease-fire talks when the Communists were ready.

His message was broadcast to the Communist commanders and a copy was handed to a Communist liaison officer in the "no man's" land village of Panmunjon.

Gen. Ridgway said: "All my senior Army, Navy and Air Force Commanders have individually certified to me in writing that none of their elements have violated or could possibly have violated the Kaesong neutral zone"

Hundreds of miles to the north 35 giant "superforts" dropped more than 30 tons of bombs on the north-west Korean port of Rashin, only ten miles from the Soviet border.

Escorted by naval jet-fighters the bombers met no resistance. It was the first time the port had been raided for more than a year.

The war today was mainly in the air. Before the Rashin raid, allied night bombers claimed to have destroyed or damaged almost four hundred supply vehicles on North Korean roads.

In the far north 21 American 'Sabre' jets fought briefly with about 30 Communist "MIG-15" jets and claimed one damaged without loss to themselves.

British 'Meteor' jet fighters today had their first brush with 'MIG' jets which fled at the first contact.

The meteors escorting a photo reconnaissance plane, met six M.I.G.s' north-east of Sinuiju, in north-west Korea. The 'Meteors' wheeled to attack but the 'MIGs' fled before the Australian pilots could fire.

NATIONALISTS DENY

TIPEH (Formosa), Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): The Chinese Nationalist Defence Ministry denied today a report, published by Chinese newspapers in Hongkong yesterday, that Nationalist aircraft had killed 400 people in a raid on the South China Communist port of Swaton on August 21.

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 25 (UPI-AFP): Pope Pius XII has sent 7,000 pounds sterling to famine stricken areas in India, it was announced here today.

The funds were sent to relief victims of famine in Madras, Ranchi and Patna districts.

TERRITORIAL ARMY "INSPECTED"

Lt-Gen. Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji, G.O.C-in-C. Southern Command, accompanied by Maj-Gen. Gurdial Singh, inspecting Territorial Army units in Bombay on Saturday morning.

'End Tandon-Nehru Tussle'

GADGIL OPENS ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. N. V. GADGIL, Central Minister for Works, Production and Supply, today suggested a 'rational adjustment' between the Prime Minister and the Congress President, who were like the 'two lungs' of the Congress, so that the organisation could 'breathe freely and strongly.'

Mr. Gadgil, who was inaugurating an election conference of Congress workers in Bombay today, asked Congressmen to give a mandate to the A.I.C.C. to make the two leaders of the country compromise their differences with some modification of their principles, if necessary. He hoped that such a compromise, if demanded by the Congressmen, would be achieved, because both the leaders were "good democrats".

Mr. Gadgil further expressed the view that the status of the Congress vis-a-vis the administration should be modified."

Explaining himself, he said that the organisational status of the Congress was not "adequate" today. The Congress, he said, should have a high prestige and should be vested with power to make "stand by arrangements in the political sphere in case of collapse." He cited the example of the Punjab Ministerial tangle in this connection.

TANGLES LIKELY

In the future, Mr. Gadgil further said, the possibilities of such tangles were even greater because the Central and the State Governments owed allegiance to the same political party now, but after the general elections some other political parties might assume power in some of the States

Mr. Gadgil said that the Congress should be like an appellate court but "should not take up any case of the original side," or in other words, should not interfere in the day-to-day administration of Governments both in the Centre and at the States.

In order to improve the relation between the Congress and Government, Mr. Gadgil said that leaders both in the Congress and Government should make adjustments by amending the Congress Constitution. This adjustment

(Continued on page 17)

Koli-Gum For Starch

Preparation of a highly useful substance named as "Koli-Gum", which has been found to be a suitable substitute for starch and other natural gums essential for sizing and finishing in the manufacture of textiles, has been perfected at the Jiwaji Industrial Research Laboratory at Gwalior. The substance which has been prepared out of wild onion will be a great relief to the country in the present acute food shortage.

Ranga's New Party

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (PTI): About 400 men, described as peasants' delegates assembled here today at a two-day conference to form a new all-India political party of rural people under the leadership of Mr. N. G. Ranga, former member of the Congress Working Committee.

A large section of the delegates informally agreed that the party should be named as "Bharat Krishikar Sabha".

Collegians Strike Again

PURI, August 25 (PTI): The college students' strike was resumed here today to protest against the increase in tuition fees, but only about forty per cent of students were reported to have joined the strike.

The "Formosan independence party" of Formosans living in Japan circularised foreign newspapermen on Saturday pleading that Formosa should be handed over to United Nations trusteeship under the Japanese peace treaty.

INTERMEDIARIES ON THE SCENE

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (PTI): Certain prominent Congress leaders from Uttar Pradesh, including the President of the State Congress Committee, Acharya Jugal Kishore, are expected in Delhi tomorrow to meet the Congress President, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon in an effort to tide over the crisis in the Congress, it is learned.

Meanwhile, the Chief Whip of the Congress Party, Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, said today that a whip had been issued orally to party members to desist from canvassing on personal grounds the merits and demerits of the stand taken by the Prime Minister and the Congress President. He said that the issue, as placed by Mr. Nehru before the party members early this week, referred to matters of principle and emphasised the need for a new approach. It had no bearing on personalities, and the Prime Minister did not seek the resignation of Mr. Tandon in offering his own resignation.

HIREY WILL NOT OBLIGE TANDON

MIRAJ, August 25, (UPI): "I am not going to barter my conscience for position", said Mr. B. S. Hirey, member of the Congress Working Committee and President of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee when his attention was drawn to reports in papers that he would support Mr. Tandon with a view to retain his membership of the Congress Working Committee.

Mr. Hirey and Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Parliamentary Secretary, commenced their tour of South Satara district today.

Princessa Triumphs In Willingdon Cup

DOUBLE FOR PANDU KHADE

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

FAVOURITES alternated with outsiders today at Poona at the decision of the programme for the second day of Big meeting and once again the exchange was in favour of the layers of odds.

Mr. Dinshaw Mistry's Princessa who was a frontranker was engaged in a thrilling finish over the final stretch with Embarkation and Hirohito and the first-named triumphed by a head from Embarkation. Hirohito was only a shorthead behind third and Thunderer was a close fourth. Purtu, Embarkation's rider raised an objection against the winner but that failed to bear fruits. The stewards took quite a long time for the enquiry and hence the last event was delayed by over twenty minutes.

Khade who rode the winner of the cup race also steered Mayurpuri to victory in the previous event Kheem Singh was also astride Talib's charges, Kowkab and Chaker who won both the divisions of the Katraj Plate.

The daily double pool was paid off to 56 punters each of whom collected Rs. 100-8-0 and 17 punters collected Rs. 2860. on the trebie pool.

Results:—

THE KATRAJ PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's KOWKAB 8-12 Kheem Singh 1
Maharani Seetadevi of Baroda's MAHARAJA'S CHOICE 8-12 Fordyce 2
Mrs. F. Malone and Mr. Ramnath Kapur's AVENGER 8-12 Stevens 3
Mr. Ramnath Daga's RAMESH 8-12 Sk. Ahmed 4
All ran.

Won by 5 lengths, 1 length 2-3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 15 3-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 20, Places Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE KATRAJ PLATE (Div. II) 6 Furlongs.

Maharaja of Morvi's CHAKOR 8-12 Kheem Singh 1
Messrs. J. C. Merchant and F. M. Potia's LUCKY GUARD 8-12 Devaney 2
Mr. F. A. Irani's BONNY PRINCE 8-12 Kasbekar .. 3
Mr. H. M. Munshi's VIKING 8-12 Purtu Singh 4
Note run: Sha'ar-E-Nau, Bachelor Boy and Nav Bharat.

Won by 4 lengths, 2½ lengths, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 min. 18 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 30, Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 16.

Forecast Pool paid Rs. 15-8-0. Tickets 339.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE DEOGAD PLATE—1 Mile.

Mr. Nariman K. Irani's PHILORKNY 7-0 Shiba 1
Mr and Mrs. Nariman A. Bharucha's HAPPY KING 8-11 Z. K. Khan 2
Mr. M. H. Alimahomed's CHARMINAR 7-3 G. Khan 3
M/s. H. R. and M. R. Shantidas's SUKANYA 8-10 Devaney 4
Not run: Wagh Mahal, Army and Navy.

won by 5 lengths, Nk., Hd.

Time: 1 min. 45 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 141, Places Rs. 38, Rs. 20 and Rs. 23.

Winner trained by K. J. K. Irani.

THE MORVI PLATE—6 Furs.

Mrs. and Mr. Justice's DOMAIN 7-11 Stevens 1
Mr. J. T. Lalvani's INDEPENDENCE 9-2 Cracknell 2
M/s. B. N. Sanas and Aziz Mahomed's BHOPAL STAR 9-1 Chavan 3
Mr Diamond's ROYAL GUARD 8-7 P. Khade 4
Not run: Shubh Laxmi and Magnificent.

Won by 8 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 min. 15 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 24, Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 27.

Forecast Pool paid Rs. 50-8-0. Tickets 95.

Winner trained by F. Malone.

THE POONA PLATE—1 Mile.

Mrs. L. Hoon and Mrs. Daljitsingh's BRAVE PRINCE 7-9 Devaney 1
Maharaja of Morvi's FAIR HAVEN 7-3 I. Khan 2
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's ZAM ZAM 8-6 Duncombe 3
Maharaja of Morvi's MANZOOR 7-9 Jagdish 4
Not run: Liberty Belle, Bear Dance and Downpour.

Won by 1½ length, 2 3/4 lengths, 1½ length.

Time: 1 min. 43 2-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 27.

Forecast Pool paid Rs. 76-8-0. Tickets 46.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond

THE DARJEELING PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's MAYUR PURI 9-0 P. Khade 1
Mr. M. R. Agarwal's PICK POCKET 7-7 Jagdish 2
Mr. Jal Dinshaw's WEDDING DAY 8-8 Russi 3
Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Shah's KRISHNAKAMAL 8-10 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Radiator, Love for Liberty, Kickshaw and Queen of the Turf.

Won by 1½ length, Hd., 3½ lengths.

Time: 1 min. 16 1-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 87, Places Rs. 34, Rs. 61 and Rs. 49.

Winner trained by K. M. Patel.

THE WILLINGDON CUP—(About) 1¼ Miles.

Mr. D. M. Mistry's PRINCESSA 7-13 P. Khade 1
Mr. and Mrs. Ardeshir S. Irani's EMBARKATION 7-13 Purtu Singh 2
Lt. Col. N. D. Ingle's HIROHITO 8-5 Cracknell 3
Mr. P. M. Modi's THUNDERER 7-11 Duncombe 4
All ran.

Won by Hd., Shd., Hd.

Time: 2 mins. 44 3-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 71, Places Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and Rs. 19.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE DARJEELING PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furlongs.

M/s. Gopaldas Udhavdas and Beharilal Dholandas's SHINSHINAKI 9-3 Damodar .. 1
M/s. S. Zito and Burjor F. Mehta's TINKER BELL 8-9 Cracknell 2
Mr. P. R. Kering's RED CROSS BOY 8-2 B. Khade 3
Lady Sherbanoo and Sir Sultan Chinoy's PRE CATALAN 8-12 Chavan 4
Not run: Paper Crown, Yuvaraj and Diamond Cave.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 34, Places Rs. 21, Rs. 27 and Rs. 44.

Winner trained by M. Nafa.

For The Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-25 p.m. St. Francis vs G.I.P. (Practice game); 5-45 p.m. BEST vs Indian Navy (Hinrich's Shield).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. Lalit S. C. vs Young Labour (Harwood League). 4-30 p.m. Times S. C. vs Globe S. C. "A"; 5-30 p.m Burmah-Shell vs Asbestos Cement (Callan Cup).

At The Oval

4 p.m. Shree Krishna F. C. vs Vijaya Prakash F. C.; 5 p.m. Kanara Bros. vs Mangalore Blues 6 p.m. Jai Bharat F. C. vs Karnatak S. C.

BADMINTON

Elphinstone College Courts

2-30 p.m. onwards: Women's doubles first and second round upper half.

Grant Medical Courts

2-30 p. m. Women's doubles first and second round lower half. (Inter College).

TABLE TENNIS

C. C. I. Court

6 p.m. Exhibition Matches.

BASE BALL

Coogeage

10 a.m. Bombay Bombers vs "Greenwich Bay".

MOHUN BAGAN HELD TO DRAW

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25, (PTI): The following are the results of matches played in the I.F.A. Shield this evening:—

SECOND ROUND:—

Mohun Bagan 0, Beniatolla 0.
S. S. C. B. 2, Sporting Union 1
Robert Hudson 1, Rajputana F. A. 1.

Mohun Bagan, new first division league champions, were held toa goalless draw by Beniatolla a second division team of the middle berth, in the second round of the I.F.A. Shield this evening. While this was the first surprise of the contest, the honours went to D. Ghosh Beniatollo's goalkeeper, who collected the ball from all possible positions.

The absence of some of the regulars in the attacking flank proved the undoing of Mohun Bagan, and several chances were wasted from close quarters of the goal. Even when the forwards wove a ring round the Beniatolla goal, they lacked the accuracy in finding the net. Sattar, Mohun Bagan inside left, hit the cross piece three times and was the brain behind all movements.

The Services Sports Control Board, runners-up, entered the third round beating sporting Union on by the odd goal in three.

The heavy ground conditions suited the winners admirably, while the losers, a lighter team, found the conditions uncomfortable The S.S.C.B. did not appear to be the same stuff that humbled Mohun Bagan in the semi-finals last year and their progress will be watched with interest.

Ganeshan, the military centre forward, scored the only goal in the first half from a solo effort

Sporting Union did the attacking for a long spell in the second half, but all their movements were wrecked by the Military Defence. In the twenty second minute Mukundan, The S.S.C.B. inside right, consolidated the lead scoring from a clever pass by Dil Bahadur, outside right. Almost with the blow of the final whistle, K. Pal, Sporting Union centre forward, crashed in the reducer from a crafty move by Ajoy Bose, inside left, and B. Mukherji, left win.

The second replayed match between Robert Hudson and Rajputana Football Association again ended in a 1-1 draw inspite of extra time. Rajputana were the better team on the day's play.

Anta Lal, the Hudson's inside right, secored in the second minute of the resumed session after a goalless first half. Jethmal, the Rajputana centre forward, equalised three minutes from full time.

U. S. BOXERS AGAIN BEAT BRITAIN

MANCHESTER, Aug. 25, (PTI-Reuter): The American amateur boxing team which beat Britain at Wembley earlier this week by six bouts to four repeated the victory at Belle Vue Manchester last night when they again won by six to four.

NEW RECORD BY BAJAJ

Bombay State Aquatics In Poona

POONA, Aug. 25, (PTI): A new meet record for the 1,500 metres by S. Bajaj of Bombay was the highlight of the first day's programme of the Bombay State Aquatic Association Championships held on the Tilak Swimming Pool today morning. Bajaj finished the grueling distance in twentythree minutes 29.4 seconds The previous record of 25 minutes 1.7 seconds was held by Thakkar also of Bombay.

Fice long-distance swimmers participated in the event with R. N. Bhide from Maharashtra and Bajaj going neck to neck in the first five laps. Thereafter Bajaj forged ahead and won comfortably from R. N. Bhide who finshed second while Lance Naik Godse representing the Services was third.

The most keenly fought event of the morning was the 200 metres breast stroke for men where L. Kotadia from P. M. Hindu Bath, Bombay just managed to beat J. J. Naigamwalla by 5 seconds, while P. N. Marwari of Maharashtra was a close third.

Following are the results:—

1,500 metres free style (Men)

S. Bajaj (P.M.M.) Bombay 1 23 minute 29.4 seconds (new meet record). R. N. Bhide (M.H F) 24 minutes 33.3 seconds (new meet record). Lance Nair D. Godse (Services) 25 minutes 48.2 seconds.

200 metres back stroke (Men)

Kantilal Shah (P.MH.) Bombay 2 minutes 52.2 seconds, B. S Chandanani (P.M.H.) 3 minutes 5.7 seconds, M. G. Karmarkar (M.A.F.) 3 minutes 13.1 seconds

200 metres breast stroke (Men)

L. Kotadia (P. M. H.) 3 mts. 20.3 secs., J. J. Naigamwalla (Golwalla) 3 mts 20.8 secs., P. N. Marwari (M.A.F.) 3 mts. 22.3 secs.

100 metres free Style (Women)

Miss V. Koige (P. Mhect) 1 minute 34.9 seconds, Miss W. Hoggan (Golwalla) 1 minute 41.9 secs., Miss D. Shitale (M.A.F.) 1 minute 41.10 secs.

EASY WINS IN MIXED DOUBLES

Inter-Collegiate Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The mixed doubles encounters in the Inter-Collegiate Badminton played at the Grant Medical College Courts produced little of note. As expected St. Xavier's 'A' Khalsa 'A', Elphinstone 'A' entered the third round with ease

The following were the results:

MIXED DOUBLES (First Round): Tehmi Vakeel and P. B. Shasital (S. Xavier's "A") beat N. Sanzgiri and A. Surveyor (Sydenham "A"), 15-3, 15-2; R. A Dongre and Ruby Satarawalla (Khalsa "A") beat Leslie D'Souza and S. D Bhatawadekar (G.M.C "A"), 15-1, 15-5; V. G. Adhye and Miss Mandpe (Ruia "B") beat M B. Tipnis and P. S. Narangrikei (National "A"), 15-11, 15-5; Clara Pradhan and C. G. Kastur (Siddharth "B") beat R. V. Sanzgiri and C. B. Barique (Jai Hind "B") 15-5, 15-1; A. Indra and Hansa Bhansali (Law "B") w.o. N. W. Wong and S. K. Trivedi (Bhavan's "A");

SECOND ROUND): Tehmi Vakeel and P. B. Sashital (St. Xavier's "A") beat Clara Pradhan and C. G. Kastur (Siddarth "B") 15-1, 15-3; Ruby Satarawalla and R. A. Dongre (Khalsa "A") beat V. G. Adhye and Miss Mandpe (Ruia "B"), 15-1, 15-3; Sushila Rege and S. Phalnikar (Elp. and LSc.) beat Veeda Rosario and D. P. Sequeira (S.T.C. "A") 15-2, 15-1;

SOUTH AFRICANS OUT FOR 297

LONDON, Aug. 25, (PTI-Reuter): South African cricketers won the toss and decided to bat on the first day of their three-day match against Middlesex at Lords today. They were all out for 297 while Middlesex at the close of play scored 41 for 1 wicket.

Weather conditions were fine and the wicket good.

The teams: SOUTH AFRICANS: E. A. B. Rowan, D. J. McGlew, G. M. Fullerton, J. E. Cheetham, R. McLean, M. G. Melle, J. H. B. Waite, P. N. F. Mansell, H. Tayfield, N. B. F. Mann, GW.A. Chubb.

MIDDLESEX: J. D. Robertson, S. M. Brown, W. J. Edrich, D. Compton, J. G. Dewes, F. G. Mann, L. Compton, R. Routledge D. Benett, J. Sims, J. Young.

The scores were:—

SOUTH AFRICANS (First Innings)

Eric Rowan b Denis Compton 36; Waite z Benett 9; McGlew c Sims b Compton 11; McLean b Sims 26; Cheetham c and b Young 32; Mansell b Edrich 36; Fullerton not out 89; Tayfield b Young 25; Mann c Compton b Young 0; Helle hit wicket b D Compton 10; Chubb c Sims b Benett 10; Extras 15; TOTAL 297.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Edrich 18-6-37-1, Benett 17.1-5-31-2, Routledge 3-0-13-0, D. Compton 22-3-93-3, Young 33-20-45-3, Sims 19-3-65-1.

MIDDLESEX (First Innings)

Robertson not out 23, Brown b Chubb 0, Dewes not out 12, Extras 6, TOTAL (for one wicket) 41.

Asbestos Enter Quarter-Final

SATIRANJAN SHIELD FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Asbestos Cement made the quarter-final grade of the Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament defeating Indian Gymkhana by four goals to two at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

The game was very fast and interesting. Asbestos Cement had slightly the better of the exchanges and good markmanship helped them to a convincing 4-0 win.

Asbestos were first to forge into the lead midway through the first half through centre-forward Nadan who converted a spot-kick. This lead was shot-lived as five minutes later N L. V. Krishnan put Gymkhana on level terms by netting from goal mouth scrimmage.

Before the interval Das and Abu scored a goal apiece for Asbestos to cross over with 3-1 lead.

Ten minutes after the restart K. S. Nadan reduced arrears for the Gymkhana. Towards the close of play Nadan completed the Asbestos tally by beating the rival custodian from close range.

Earlier in the evening the two matches played in the Indian Football League in the First and Second Division between Blue Wizards vs Bombay Gymkhana and M. B. M. vs Indian Gymkhana "B" respectively resulted in goalless draw each.

GOALLESS DRAWS IN ASHOK SHIELD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Despite extra time both the semi-finals played in the Ashok Shield Football between Mother India School "A" team and Young Men's School "A" and Bombay Port School "A" and Jawahar School 'A" team ended in a goalless draw, at the Oval this evening.

Earlier, in the only match played in the Karnatak League, Satya Vijaya Sports Club who have completed their fixture, claimed top honours in senior section by defeating Uchil United Sports Club by 6-0 Scorers were Santiago 2, Murthi 2 S. T. Suvarna and Annoo Kotian.

RUNNERS-UP BERTH FOR BURMAH-SHELL

Tatas Beaten In Last Senior Harwood League Game

BOMBAY, Saturday...

BURMAH-SHELL earned the distinction of being the runners-up in this season's Senior Harwood Football League when the curtain was rung down on this tournament this evening, at the Cooperage, Shell accounted for the close rivals Tata Sports by a solitary goal.

The neck to neck struggle for second place between Tatas, G.I.P. and Burmah-Shell ended with the Oilmen scoring an outright win, otherwise a goal average would have decided the issue in case of a draw or Tatas would have won had they scored a victory.

The match was fought out with the keenness of a cup final. There was slackening of the hot pace set on a perfect ground. Both defences were sordidly put to test and came off on top in this touch and go affair.

Gurprasad kept goal well for Tatas though of course, he has a tendency to show signs of nervousness. Papen senior was outstanding in deep defence.

For Burmah-Shell Maxie was the spearhead in attack, while Ben Martin filled the role of distributor with capability. Ron Willmer proved a goal spoiler, coming often between Tatas and a goal.

Tatas dominated in the initial quarter, but gradually waived away. Santiago brought off some good saves that prevented a score. In particular a rasping free-kick by Peter Ferrao was well collected and cleared by him in this period.

Gradually Shell took hold of the proceedings. Maxie failed when on his over to beat Gurprasad, shooting right into him.

However, Maxie's hard tries were rewarded in the 20th minute of play. Ben Martin sent him off to a through pass. Maxie made no mistake with a top of the box drive.

On resumption Tatas Altave strove hard for the equalizer, but grand defence work by Ron Willmer and Ben Martin prevented a score.

SENIOR HARWOOD LEAGUE STANDINGS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
I.C.L.	22	13	7	2	48	14	33
Shell	22	10	10	2	34	16	30
G.I.P.	22	9	11	2	37	15	29
Tatas	22	13	2	7	44	22	28
Amatures	22	7	10	5	30	32	24
St. Francis	22	8	7	7	28	27	23
B.E.S.T.	22	9	5	8	27	27	23
Asbestos	22	7	4	11	26	31	18
Goans	22	4	10	8	11	20	18
Dockyards	22	4	7	11	20	43	15
Indian Gym.	22	4	4	14	13	39	12
Globe	22	3	5	14	15	46	11

Taxes On Sports Clubs Opposed

BOARD PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25 (PTI): Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, appealed today to all clubs and sporting institutions in the country to oppose the Government of India's proposal for taxing the incomes of the clubs.

Mr. Mukerjea, who was replying to an address of welcome presented to him and Mr. A. N Ghosh by the Rajasthan club, said that if governments move succeeded, sporting institutions would be left with meagre funds and ultimately they would have to be closed down. He pleaded that there should be a sports minister in every state and the games must be well cared for.

Mr. Mukerjea said that he would try his best to keep cricket clear of party wranglings and would not allow it to be "spoilt" like football as it had unfortunately been in Calcutta of late.

Mr. A. N. Ghosh, Secretary of the Board, said he would do everything in his power to see that cricket thrived in the country. Sir B. P. Singh Roy presided over the function.

Jayant Beat Haguenauer In Exhibition Game

MADRAS, Aug. 25, (PTI): World champion Johnny Leach (England) and Michael Haguenauer (France, No. 1) rounded off their two-day visit to the city with a number of exhibition table tennis matches against India's ranked players tonight.

The visitors are due to leave for Bombay by air tomorrow.

An international contest between the "visitors" formed by Leach and Haguenauer and the "Rest" composed of Jayant, Thiruvengadam of India, was the main attraction of this evening's programme. The "Visitors" won the competition, held on Davis cup lines, by four matches to one.

Leach won both his singles against Jayant and Thiruvengadam, but Haguenauer lost his singles tie - to Jayant though he avenged his last nights defeat by winning against Thiruvengadam. The foreign pair won the doubles tie against Bhandari and Jayant to make the final tally 4-1.

The visitors then participated in exhibition games in which Sivaraman, Miss Sultana and Mrs. Rajgopalan also took part.

Leach entertained the gathering with novel game playing against Miss Sultana with a miniature racket.

Mr. Anthony S. De Mello, President, Table Tennis Federation of India, presided.

As Leach has to hurry home for domestic reasons the visitors exhibition programme in Hyderabad has been cancelled. The foreign stars are scheduled to leave India by air on August 28 after fulfilling their two-day engagements at Bombay on August 26 and 27.

Following were the results:—

Leach (visitors) beat Thiruvengadam (rest) 21-9, 21-11; Leach (visitors) beat Jayant (rest) 21-13, 21-14; Haguenauer (visitors) beat Thiruvengadam (rest) 21-12, 21-18; Jayant (rest) beat Hagenauer (visitors) 22-20, 21-9; Leach and Haguenauer (visitors) beat Bhandari and L. Jayant (rest) 21-7, 15-21, 21-10.

Exhibition games:—

Miss Sultana versus Mrs. Rajagapalan 21-12; Miss C. R. K. Pillai and Leach versus Mrs Rajagopalan and Haguenauer 21-18; Leach and Haguenauer versus Sivaraman and Bhandari 21-13; Sivram versus Haguenauer 21-14; Miss Sultana versus Leach 25-23; Leach versus Haguenauer 21-18, 18-21.

Football Supporters Clash

CALCUTTA, Aug 25, (PTI): About half a dozen persons were injured when the supporters of Mohun Ragan and East Bengal Clubs came to a clash on their common ground in the maidan this evening.

The trouble started immediately after the I.F.A. Shield match in which Mohun Ragan drew with Beniatola. In the clash sodawater bottles and brickbats were freely used. The police intervened and brought the situation under control.

Two persons were arrested in connection with the incident.

NEW RAILWAY BILL INTRODUCED

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (PTI):— The Minister of State for Railways, Mr. K. Santhanam, introduced in Parliament today a Bill which seeks to replace the Ordinance promulgated recently to make provision for the proper management and administration of certain narrow gauge light railways still managed by private companies.

The Ordinance was of a general nature and provided for the application thereof to a delinquent privately-run railway company by a notified order. Such a notification would enable the Government to appoint a new board of directors and any contract of management between the railway company and any managing agent would be automatically terminated

Pak Band Raids For Paddy

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25 (PTI): A band of Pakistani Armed Force entered the Indian territory near Lalgola in Murshidabad district on Thursday last and forcibly took away some quantity of paddy from the field, it was authoritatively learned here today.

When chased by Indian forces, the Pakistani men ran away with bundles of paddy.

India Boycotts 'Frisco Show

(Continued from Page 13)

world peace and prejudicial to Asian prosperity"

An Anti-Japanese Peace Treaty Committee has been set up with Thakin Lwin a member of the Party's Politburo and a former finister as Chairman.

NO REPARATIONS CLAUSE

Three thousand demonstrators, representing various organisations at a mass meeting at "Civil Hall" today unanimously resolved to condemn the "American-sponsored" Japanese peace treaty

The meeting was sponsored by the World Peace Congress, Burma branch. It was recalled that Burmese Government rejected the Japanese Peace Treaty on the ground that it contained no reparations clause.

Opposition In Philippines

MANILA, Aug. 25 (UPI-AFP): A bi-partisan Philippines representation at San Francisco Conference appeared very dim today, despite President Quirino's personal plea that the Minority Party should reconsider its rejection of the administration invitation to send two men on the six-man Philippinese delegation.

The Nationalist Directorate began its meeting to frame an answer to Quirino amidst indications that the opposition would reject anew the Administration's bid.

Pakistan To Send Delegates

KARACHI, Aug. 25. (PTI): The Pakistan Government has accepted United States Government's invitation to attend the forthcoming San Francisco Conference on signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty, it was officially announced here today.

The names of the Pakistan delegates would be announced shortly, the official announcement said.

Soviet Attitude Criticised

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): The Japanese Peace Treaty gives Japan back to the Japanese and threatens no one, Mr. John M. Allison, Deputy to Mr. John Foster Dulles, President Truman's Special Adviser in Japanese Treaty negotiations, said in a broadcast here.

"The Soviet Union talks loudly and longly of peace, but when the time comes to make peace, it draws back. It claims to be the champion of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, but when the time comes to make a great Asiatic nation free and through a peace treaty bring to an end the Government of one people by another it holds back.

"If peace is wanted, here is an opportunity to get it.

"We hope nations who really want peace will join in signing this treaty at San Francisco".

Two Groups Clash In W. Bengal Village

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25 (PTI): A West Bengal Government press note stated today that in a clash between two groups of persons at Sakapur, in Birbhum district, yesterday slight injuries were received by a few Hindus and a cattleshed belonging to a Muslim was set on fire.

The clash ensued following a quarrel between a Hindu woman and a Muslim villager, when the latter objected to the woman washing at a particular tank. Some Hindus, who remonstrated on behalf of the woman, were assaulted by Muslim villagers. The situation is now peaceful but, as a precautionary measure, police have been posted in the village.

Another U. S. Mission In Spain

MADRID, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Prof. Sidney Sufrin, head of the Economic Co-operation's Administration Study Group for Spain arrived in Madrid today.

The ECA Study Group will investigate Spain's economic needs while the military survey team under Maj.-Gen. James J. Spray which arrived here on Wednesday considers the defence situation.

Hungary Rejects U. S. Suggestion

BUDAPEST, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Hungary today rejected the abrogation of a 1925 treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights between United States and Hungary. The United States had suggested the abrogation.

Demand For Jap Textiles

OSAKA, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Textile export circles in Osaka reported today a sudden sharp increase in overseas inquiries for Japanese textiles, especially cotton goods

One firm reported an inquiry from Hong Kong for 2,000,000 yards of bleached cotton cloth.

Other exporters said they had received inquiries from Australia, Chittagaong, Aden, West Africa, Indonesia, Iran and South America.

It is anticipated that Japanese textile exports for the rest of the year will average 10 million yards monthly.

Students' Strike: Boys Back To Schools

SECUNDERABAD, August 25 (UPI): The students of the Mahboob High School, who had gone on strike on Thursday last, returned to their classes this morning.

Four students who attempted to disturb the classes and pelted stones, were forthwith expelled and handed over to the police who kept them at a local police station.

Police was posted around the school premises and the entry of undesirable was prevented. Owing to Section 144 Cr. P. C. being in force the proposed public meeting announced by Socialist workers was abandoned.

Gujarat To Back Tandon?

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 25, (H.S.): A leading Congress worker of Gujerat told Hindustan Samachar representative here that in spite of their high regard and entire confidence In Pandit Nehru's leadership, none of the real Congressmen would tolerate or allow any of his actions that would contravene the democratic Constitution of the Congress.

The A.I.C.C. members from Gujerat will support the Congress President, Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, if the present Nehru-Tandon controversy is further embittered in the Delhi Session, he added.

WHY INDIA HAS BECOME CYNICAL ABOUT U.N.

Attitude On Kashmir Issue Deplored

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, August 24: The solutions that have been suggested by U.N. for the Kashmir problem could not but make India cynical

Every U.N. solution, says Mr. Jamal Kidwai in an article in the 'Diplomat', has sought to place the aggressor and the victim of the aggression on the same footing, to equate the Indian forces, which are in Kashmir by legal right, with the Pakistan led—Azad forces, which are on foreign territory.

"We are asked to withdraw our forces, to wind up the lawful government of Kashmir, to admit neutral foreign troops during the pendency of United Nations organised plebiscite Failing all that we are asked to accept arbitration" Similar solutions were not advanced in case of territories in which the interests of Big Powers were involved

Says Mr. Kidwai:

"The Government of Greece was not asked to withdraw when United Nations plebiscit was being conducted

British have not been asked to carry out a plebiscite in Cyprus under a United Nations administration and United Nations police force. Nor have they been asked to submit the question to arbitration.

Judgment on North Korean aggression was passed within twenty-four hours, while the hearing of India's complaint against Pakistan aggression has dragged on for more than three years."

INDIA'S PLEDGE

India is prepared, says Mr. Kidwai, to carry out the pledge she gave not to United Nations or Pakistan but to people of Kashmir and hold plebiscite in the presence of 2,000 United Nations observers provided the aggressor is made to withdraw from her soil and the refugees are allowed to return home.

Kashmir today is administered by men who led her people to victory during the long and difficult years of struggle against feudal absolutism. The Government is predominantly Muslim—four out of six Cabinet Ministers being Muslims It is the most progressive State Government in the Indian Union It has abolished landlordism and given proprietory rights to the tiller of the soil".

TARIFF COMMISSION BILL PASSED IN PARLIAMENT

University Bills Go To Select Body

NEW DELHI, August 25 (PTI).

PARLIAMENT today passed the Commerce and Industry Minister Mr. Harekrushna Mahatab's Bill to set up a permanent Tariff Commission.

Members were unanimous in accepting the policy of protection but felt that vigilance should be exercised in future to safeguard against abuse of protection.

The House referred to a select committee the Education Minister Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's Banaras Hindu and Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bills, which provide among other things that religious instruction in these Universities should be optional. Membership of the court of each University is sought to be thrown open to all persons, irrespective of religion or caste.

The States Minister Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, moved his amendments to the part "C" States Bill to further democratise the set-up in the Part "C" or Centrally-administered states.

Excluding the tiny state of Bilaspur, all part "C" States with the exception of the sraegic border states of Kutch, Manipur and Tripura will now have Legislatures and Councils of Ministers. The three border states will have Councils of Advisers.

During the third reading of the Bill, Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena (U.P.) said that fair conditions for labour should be guaranteed in the protected industries. Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar) said that it was no use granting protection to industries over which Government could not wield an effective control in matters like the treatment of labour.

PROTECTION TO INDUSTRIES

Mr. Ramalingam Chettiar (Madras) said that an annual statement on the progress made by the protected industries should be furnished to Parliament together with the remarks of the commission.

Mr. Syamnandan Sahaya (Bihar) said that while there could be no two opinions about the need for giving protection to industries in a comparatively backward country, the fact remained that protection could not be a permanent feature of the country's economy.

Mr. Hussain Imam (Bihar) said that the proposed Tariff Commission should have a say in the determination of import policies

The House then passed the bill as amended.

UNIVERSITY BILLS

The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill and the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill were then referred to one select committee after a brief debate, with instructions to report by September 3 next.

The main features of the Bill are "that religious instruction in the two institutions is to be given only to those who wish to receive it, that membership of the court of each University to be thrown open to all persons irrespective of religion or caste, and that the President of India is to be the visitor of each university".

Mr. Hussain Imam (Bihar) opposted the Bills on the ground that they sought to take away the freedom of action and independence of judgment of the two Universities. He, however, agreed with the clause which sought to "throw open the doors of the Universities in every sphere of activity to all communities".

COMMUNAL NAMES

Mr. Tajamul Hussain (Bihar) supported the Bills and characterised Mr. Imam's objections as irrelevant.

Shrimati Jayashri Raiji (Bombay) wanted that no change should be made in the statutes of the Universities which might have the effect of prohibiting private students from appearing in examination. If this were done, she said, a lot of women who could not attend college regularly, would be debarred from attaining higher degrees.

Mr. S. N. Das (Bihar) strongly opposed the retention of the communal names of the Universities In the present time, he said, these communal names were anomalous and out of date.

The Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, declined to say anything by way of reply but only remarked that members would have ample opportunity to discuss all the points arising out of the Bills after they had emerged from the select committee.

'C' STATES BILL

The House then took up detailed consideration of "the Part 'C States Bill". The House had agreed to consider the Bill during the last session but clause-by-clause consideration had been postponed.

Discussion on clauses one to ten of the Bill were taken up together so that the States Minister, Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar could explain fully the new proposals and members could discuss them.

An objection by Mr. V. S. Sarwate against proceeding with the Bill on the ground that the Bill dealt with the consolidated fund of India, audit and so on and hence required the consent of the President, before it could even be introduced, was overruled by the Chairman, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava.

BHOPAL STATE

Mr. Ayyangar speaking on Bill wished to make it perfectly clear that the setting up of legislatures and councils of ministers in Ajmer, Coorg and Bhopal did not mean that Government had gone back upon their previous statements, namely, that they must consider very seriously the question of their being merged in neighbouring states.

The difficulty with regard to Bhopal was that firstly for a period of five years the Central Government could not effect any such change without the consent of the Nawab of Bhopal. He was still trying to persuade the Nawab. Secondly, Mr. Ayyangar continued, he was not satisfied that today opinion was unanimous in Bhopal for merger. In respect of Ajmer and Coorg the position was more or less the same.

For Tripura, Manipur and Cutch Government had provided for Councils of Advisers. They were not prepared to give them legislatures and Councils of Ministers just yet as they were on the border and were of strategic importance. Political conditions there also were not very favourable to the success of these institutions.

After Mr. Ayyangar concluded, the House adjourned till Monday.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, States Minister informed Mr. H. V. Kamath today that the heir apparent Princess Abida Sultana of Bhopal had been declared an evacuee and her property had recently been notified as evacuee property.

Princess Abida Sultana left India for Pakistan a few months ago and described herself there as a Pakistani citizen.

ASSEMBLY OF KASHMIR

U. N. Has Nothing To Do, Says Ayyangar

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (PTI):—Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, States Minister, told Parliament today that the Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir would have a total membership of about 75, elected on the basis of adult franchise.

The exact date of polling had not yet been decided

Mr. N. G. Ayyangar who was replying to Mr. H. V. Kamath in Parliament today added that rules had already been promulgated in respect of electoral rolls and conduct of elections. A notification delimiting the constituencies in the Kashmir province and the district of Ladakh had also been issued. He could not give definite indications now as to when the proposed assembly was expected to meet.

Mr. Kamath: Has Dr. Graham expressed a desire to be in Kashmir during the polling along with U. N. Observers?

Mr. N. G. Ayyangar: The Observers are there. As for Dr Graham, we have not yet received any communication expressing his desire to be present during the polling.

The States Minister added later: "The U. N. Observers have nothing to do with these elections."

Vinoba's Healthy Influence

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (PTI): Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar said in Parliament today that Acharya Vinoba Bhave's tour in the Teleangana area had a very healthy influence.

The States Minister who was replying to Mr. T. N. Singh added that it was, however, difficult to assess accurately the short term and the long term results of his tour and particularly whether Acharyaji's advice had any effect on those who indulge in terrorism in the area.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave had been able to persuade larger landholders to give up nearly 12,000 acres of land which would be distributed with the help of a committee amongst the landless people. "The tour", said Mr. Ayyangar "had thus helped in building up confidence amongst people living in this area.

Certain leaders of the Communist Party, continued Mr. Ayyangar, were now in communication with Acharya Bhave, but he could not say what would be the result of this correspondence.

NATION NEEDS NEHRU'S LEADERSHIP

Amrit Kaur's Address

NAGPUR, Aug. 25, (UPI): The world looks to Nehru for a lead. Will you give up your own leaders?"

This question was posed by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, to the citizens of Amraoti at a public meeting, held under the auspices of the Nagpur Congress Committee

She said, the evolution and development of the country depended on its good leader. That leader in India today was Nehru. "You duty is to accept him as your leader and stand by him loyall, for Jawahar is the heir and successor of Bapu. He is Gandhi's replica He is a real simon pure."

POSTAL CONTACT WITH ELECTORS

Facilities May Not Be Given

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (PTI):—Special postal facilities are not likely to be provided for candidates in the ensuing General Elections for the purpose of free postal communications with electors.

This was indicated by Mr. Rajbahadur, Deputy Communications Minister in Parliament today while replying to Mr. H. V. Kamath who raised the question of special facilities for the candidates.

The Government, said Mr. Rajbahadur, had given considerable thought to this matter. They felt that in the special circumstances of India, it would be difficult and inexpedient to provide any special postal facilities to all the candidates in the ensuing General Elections. They proposed, however, to make arrangements for the votes of defence services personnel to be sent free of postage charge. They also proposed to give temporary telephones where feasible.

The final decision of Government in regard to all such matters would be taken later.

COMPLICATED

Asked whether it would be difficult for the Government to provide at least one free postal communication by the candidates to the electors, Mr. Raj Bahadur said that it had been calculated that there would be 180 million voters and four candidates for each constituency. It would mean 800 million free letters and in terms of money Rs. four crores. The annual contribution of the postal department to the exchequer was only about Rs. 2 crores.

Intervening the Prime Minister explained the "special difficulties" in India in this regard. They were firstly, the enormous size of the country and secondly, the very big scale on which the elections were being held. Any arrangements made were likely to become so complicated requiring special establishments for the purpose. It would no doubt be a heavy burden on the post offices and they might not be fully prepared unless additional staff was recruited. It would mean a heavy loss to the exchequer. It was difficult to check whether the facilities of postal communication free of cost were used for election purposes or other purposes also. The Government were considering the question from every point of view. There were many difficulties. No final decision had, however, been taken.

RUN AWAY SHIP

Mr. K. Santhanam, Transport Minister, today confirmed the report that a British cargo vessel S. S. Binfield recently left the Bombay harbour without informing the port authorities and without the necessary certificates.

In a written reply to Mr. H. V. Kamath, the Transport Minister said in Parliament that no action was possible for the present as the ship and its master were no longer in Indian territory.

The matter had been reported to the British Government.

RED CROSS AID TO INDIA

U. S. And Canadian Ships Due In Bombay

GENEVA, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): American and Canadian Red Cross relief shipments of food are due in Bombay next month, the League of Red Cross Societies announced here today. This is in answer to appeals made by India for food t orelieve famine stricken areas.

New Party Move

INDORE, August 25, (H.S.): Efforts are being made by some leading citizens and politicians in Madhya Bharat to form a new political party named "Jan Sangh" in the State. It is reliably learnt. It is expected that convention will soon be convened to start activities of this new political party.

Senator Shisue Kato, a Socialist Japanese woman parliamentarian, said in Paris yesterday she believed the Peking Government should be admitted to the Japanese peace conference "if it has good intentions".

VIGILANT CARE TO GUARD LIBERTIES

Mukherjee's Call

NAGPUR, Aug. 25 (PTI): Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, former member of the Central Cabinet, today called for vigilant care to ensure "that civil liberties are not interfered with so as to disturb the holding of free and fair elections."

Presiding over the third session of the All India Civil Liberties Conference here, he said, in many ways, directly or indirectly, the party in power could manipulate matters in its favour. "We must therefore demand that the official machinery must not be made to move in any way whatsoever to discriminate in its favour."

This, Dr. Mukherjee added was essential not only in the interest of the contesting parties in the forthcoming elections but for the ultimate peace and safety of the country as a whole.

Dr. Mukherjee condemned "detention without trial" as one of their most "obnoxious provisions" known to any civilised country. Such detention might be justifiable during a period of grave emergency, he said, but not in normal times.

Civil rights, Dr. Mukherjee said, included not only political but also economic rights of the citizens of free India.

U. S. PURGE GOOD FOR COUNTRY

Barkley's Comment

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): The Vice-President, Mr. Allen Barkley said yesterday that between 2,500 and 3,500 persons had been dismissed or resigned from Government service after loyalty inquiries.

Previously the Vice-President had told a television audience "the American people would be surprised at the number of employees" who have been weeded out of the Government because of suspicion about their loyalty.

He contended the Government had done a good job in getting rid of such persons.

Mr. Barkley told a reporter he has not at liberty to quote exact figures as to dismissals and resignations but said the two together run between 2,500 and 3,500.

There are over two million civilian employees in Government service.

HANMAPUR LIVES AGAIN!

(Continued from Page 6)

operators with one bull-dozer arrived at the village. The cart track was widened for movement of supply vehicles. Cultivated land was marked out from forest area with the help of foresters, and the reclamation work was started.

The entire area was covered with medium-size trees and shrubs The buldozer cleared the area of this growth, and the land was later ploughed with a disc harrow. Goathan land of the village was cleared and levelled with the bulldozer.

Drinking Water

Making drinking water available was another difficulty to encounter. A search was made for old fallen wells of the village. One such dilapidated well was discovered, reconditioned and treated with potassimu permanganate and the water used for drinking purposes as well as for the radiator of the tractor.

The reclaimed area was allotted to landless cultivtors, who have come and settled down in the village. By May 1951, the men were busy building their huts and settling down. They had already brought 260 acres of the reclaimed land under cultivation.

Hanmapur lives again, and Bombay State has recovered 260 valuable acres of its area for cultivation.

This is a story of one village only. Many such villages have been and are being reclaimed in Bombay State under carefully prepared schemes.

'END TANDON-NEHRU TUSSLE'

(Continued from Page 13)

should be done in a spirit of co-operation and compromise, he said.

Directing his remarks to the Prime Minister and the Congress President, Shri Gadgil urged the Congressmen to tell them that "people who talk of compromise to all the world must practice it nearer home. People who preach that the Hindu religion is the most tolerant religion in the whole world should show their tolerance to each other." Otherwise history would leave a bad record for them, he added.

Referring to the stand taken by Mr. Shankar Rao Deo and others that the Congress should retire from politics and devote itself entirely to constructive work, Mr. Gadgil said that he did not subscribe to their views. "I am definitely of the opinion," he said, that if we to consolidate our freedom, we must hold our own and must take advantage of power. "Otherwise the ideals and the economic programmes of the Congress would have no meaning because they could not be implemented.

Emphasising the primary need for proper leadership, Mr. Gadgil that if the Congress was to get an absolute majority in the forthcoming general elections, it should choose its leaders from the rank of those people who would do their utmost for the implementation of the Congress programme and place them before personal or sectional interests, and would inspire the confidence of the people in this respect. If such leadership was not available, Congress would receive "severe setback" in the elections, he said.

And if the Congress did not once again assume the reins of Government, the chances of the development of a full-fledged democracy in this country would be remote, he added.

The other necessities for achieving victory in the elections were, Mr. Gadgil said, attractive programme and substantial funds. If these conditions were fulfilled, he had no doubt, the Congress would "come out with flying colours".

The Congress Government had achieved what could be achieved under the existing circumstances during its four years of rule, Mr. Gadgil observed. On the development side, it had laid the foundations for prosperity and it was hoped that by 1954-55, when the River Valley Projects would be completed, the inadequacies of power, food and industries in the country would be removed, and the essential problems like unemployment would be solved.

On the defence side India had taken steps to prevent war. The war hysteria in other countries had been sought to be controlled by movement of army which was a "purely self-defence measure" said Mr. Gadgil.

"We have made it clear that we do not want an inch of the territory of any other country, but if anybody wants an inch of our land, what he will get is "6 feet by 3 feet by 2 feet" that is, he will get a burial".

Considering the achievements of the Congress Government, Mr. Gadgil concluded, "If I were not a Congressman, I would have worked for the Congress".

Why Gadgil Stuck To English

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Production and Supply, insisted on speaking in English today when he addressed a meeting of the city Congress workers.

Replying to repeated requests from the Congress workers that he should speak in the Rashtrabasha" (Hindi), Mr. Gadgil said that he would not run "the risk of being misquoted and misrepresented in the press".

" am anxious as a Minister of the Government of India, that I should not be wrongly reported and that what I say is over-emphasised."

Mr. S. K. Patil, B.P.C.C. President, presided.

Gadgil On Insurance

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. N.V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Production and Supply, said here today that the policy of government in respect of insurance in general, and life insurance in particular, was to give maximum protection to policy holders.

Mr. Gadgil inaugurated the new building of the Goodwill Insurance Company in the city

Will Kripalani Or Kidwai Come Back?

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25, (UPI): Informed sources today discounted the impression gaining in certain quarters due to the recent developments in the Congress, that any compromise at the forthcoming A.I.C.C. session or even a victory of Pandit Nehru in any trial of strength, would directly lead to the return of Acharya Kripalani or Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai to the Congress.

Although the Congress door is said to be open for all dissidents these sources feel it would be doubtful if any of the dissident leaders could be induced to rejoin the Congress merely because of a possible compromise or even a victory for Pandit Nehru at the A.I.C.C. similarly the re-entry of Mr. Kidwai to the Central Cabinet is also thought to be out of question for the present.

Congress Cabinet Meeting

LUCKNOW, Aug. 25, (UPI): Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee said that the Congress Working Committee might meet a day earlier to the meeting of the A.I.C.C. in New Delhi to resolve the crisis created by Pandit Nehru's resignation from the Congress Working Committee.

He, however, added that the final decision about the meeting would be decided by the Congress President on his return to Delhi.

Kala Venkata Rao's View

MADRAS, Aug. 25, (PTI): The Congress General Secretary, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, in an interview here today expressed his hope that the Indian National Congress would emerge as a united body after the Delhi meeting of the A.I.C.C. on September 8.

He declined to be drawn into any discussion on the Nehru-Tandon controversy but added "Panditji and Tandonji are noble patriots who will never sacrifice the interests of the country to the Congress."

IRAQI DELEGATE TO FRISCO

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UPA): Iraqi Minister to Washington Abdullah Ibrahim Bakr disclosed that he has been named to go to San Francisco for signing of the Japanese peace treaty.

Bakr conferred for 30 minutes with Acting Assistant Secretary of States Burton Berry at the State Department yesterday.

Soviet Unlikely To Sign Jap Peace Treaty

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UPA): American officials Saturday described as "wishful thinking" unofficial reports that Russia might sign the Japanese Peace Treaty at San Francisco next month.

One high-ranking official said that "such action on the part of the Soviets is possible but not probable. It's way down at the bottom of the list."

Unofficial reports from Tokyo said the Russians might pull a switch but the State Department did not think so. The American delegation is bracing up for a full-scale Soviet effort to delay and block the treaty by a progaganda fillibuster.

LIFTING SUEZ BLOCKADE

Tripartite Move May Succeed

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Aug. 25 (UPA): The United Nations Security Council was expected to approve on Monday the tripartite resolution calling upon Egypt to lift the Suez Canal blockade as diplomatic sources revealed that last-minute Turkish mediation efforts apparently met with failure.

A spokesman for the Turkish delegation said that there was absolutely no indication that the high level Egyptian-Turkish talks produced any result. He said that there was nothing to substantiate earlier Ankara reports that Chief Turkish delegate Selim Sarper would announce to the Council on Monday that a compromise formula had been reached.

On the contrary there are indications that Egypt was continuing to stand fast by the principle that she was within her rights in restricting shipping in the Canal, notwithstanding the contention of the majority of the Council members that such an action was violation of the armistice agreement.

Egyptian Chief delegate Mahmoud Fawzi Bey in two public statements this week indicated that Egypt was not prepared to accept the Council resolution.

The resolution sponsored by Britain, France and the United States was assured of passage as eight delegations announced they would support it. Only seven voted are needed for general approval.

INDIA TO ABSTAIN

India and Nationalist China said they would abstain and the Soviets are expected to do likewise.

Not Going To Hague Court

THE HAGUE, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): The Egyptian Government has so far made no move to bring the question of the Suez Canal shipping before the International Court of Justice, a court spokesman said here today.

The Egyptian Minister to the Netherlands, Mohammed Ali Isadeq Pasha, also said he had receieved no instructions yet to take the dispute to the Court.

A report from Cairo yesterday said Egypt intended to submit the question to the Court before the United Nations Security Council votes on the subject on Monday.

British Frigate At Port Said

PORT SAID, August 25 (PTI-Reuter): The British frigate "Surprise" flying the flag of Admiral Sir John Edelsten, Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean, arrived here today. She was given a 21-gun salute by Egyptian shore batteries.

Admiral Edelsten is due to have talks with General Sir Brian Robertson, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Forces at Fayid, his headquarters during a three day visit to the Suez Canal zone.

Egypt Bans Shore Leave

PORT SAID, Aug. 25, (PTI-Reuter): Egypt today banned shore leave for trops aboard troopships in transit through the been committed."

Cost Of Living Up In U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): The cost of living in America reached an all time peak in July, a Government index showed today.

From June 15 to July 15 this index of costs to the moderate income family rose 0.2 per centage points to 185.5 per cent of the 1935—39 average. The old record was 185.4 reached in May. The rise meant a one cent an hour pay increase for nearly a million workers in the motor car industry whose wage rates were tied by contract to the Government index.

Linguistic Provinces

VENKATA RAO WANTS TO CONVINCE NEHRU

MADRAS, Aug. 25 (PTI). A CONVENTION of leaders from the linguistic areas of South India would be held in September or early October to reach an unanimous agreement on the formation of linguistic states, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Congress, told newsmen here today.

He said the convention would consider the question of presenting a "unanimous demand" to the Prime Minister of India thus strengthening his hands to appoint a boundary commission as recommended by the Congress Working Committee.

Replying to questions, Mr. Venkata Rao stated the Congress Working Committee and the Central Government were of one mind about the creation of linguistic states. "What stands in the way today", he said, "is the need for convincing Mr. Nehru that we, who are after the linguistic provinces, have a common measure of agreement regarding the demarcation of the boundaries, allocation of finance and allied matters".

So far as linguistic states in South India were concerned the Congress Secretary said there was a large measure of agreement as could be seen by the Madras Partition Committee's report of 1950. "Even today, we can get some positive development in favour of the early creation of the linguistic provinces if all of us express our faith in the Partition Committee's report", he added.

Asked for his views on the Home Minister's suggestion in Parliament for division of territories on administrative economic and geographical bases rather than on a linguistic basis, Mr. Venkata Rao stated the speech primarily "referred to the alteration of boundaries in Northern India and it had no relevancy to the creation of linguistic states in South India. Till now the Congress Working Committee and the Government of India are only committed to the creation of linguistic states in the south of India subject to fulfilment of certain conditions".

SAUDI ARABIAN FRONTIERS

Agreement On Delimitation

LONDON, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): The British Foreign Office said last night that agreement had been reached in talks with Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister, Faisal on the procedure for the delimitation of Saudi Arabia's frontier's with sheikhdoms along the Persian Gulf.

Considerable progress was also stated to have been made in problems of mutual interest discussed at the Foreign Office by the Emir who remained in London for talks this week after a ten-day official visit.

Emir Faisal For Paris

Emir Faisal, Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister, left London by air for Paris today on his way back to Jedda after official talks here.

Armed Dacoity

SAVANTWADI, August 25 (H. S.): A daring dacoity was committed in the village Nagartas, 25 miles from here on Tuesday night by a gang of 15 robbers, according to reports reaching here.

It is learnt that the dacoits posed to be Prohibition Guards and entered the house for an alleged search. Inside the house, they threatened the inmates with arms and decamped with cash and valuables worth Rs. 4,000.

HIRALAL SHASTRI QUITS CONGRESS

JAIPUR, Aug. 25 (PTI): Pandit Hiralal Shastri, former Chief Minister of Rajasthan, has resigned from the Congress.

"Ex-Ministers' Case"

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 25, (UPI): Mr. Muqdoom Ali Khan, accused in the 'Ex-Ministers' Case" today filed a petition in the High Court praying for the transfer of his case from the court of the Special Judge, Mr. Kamarayyan to an ordinary court of Hyderabad, as he apprehended that he would not get impartial trial from that court.

Among the grounds, in support of his petition, he stated that the Special Judge sometime ago passed orders on petitions without hearing their arguments, convened court in the absence of the accused, showed extra-ordinary indulgence to the prosecution in the matter of clarifying the charge sheets etc.

Collective Fine

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 25, (UPI): The Hyderabad Govt. have imposed a collective fine of Rs. 11,000 on the inhabitants of three villages in the district of Hyderabad for commission of certain offences and acts prejudicial to the maintenance of Law and Order, under the provisions of the Public Safety Act.

No Pak Spy Base In Nepal

KHATMANDU Aug. 25, (PTI): A Home Ministry spokesman said here today that the Nepal Government were unaware of any extensive Pakistan spy ring operating against India with Nepal as its base, but were alive to such "mischievous efforts" and would nip them in the bud.

The spokesman was commenting on the press reports that Nepal was being turned into an anti-Indian spy base.

Industrial Finance Corporation Loans

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (PTI): The Industrial Finance Corporation has sanctioned seventeen loans involving a total amount of Rs. 2,38,95,000 during the year ending June 30, 1951, according to its report published today.

The major industries which benefited from the loans were textile machinery, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, cotton textiles, woollen textiles, rayon, electric power, metallurgical industry, iron and steel aluminium, sugar, mining, paper, automobile and tractors.

In a review of industrial production during the period, the report said that several industries, including, sugar, cement, iron and steel, registered increased output, but because of less imports and large internal demand the overall position showed no improvement. The production of finished steel alone reached 9.83,000 tons in 1950, recording an increase of 50,000 tons over the previous year's figures.

Raising Lending Limit

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (PTI): The Industrial Finance Corporation proposed to ask the Government of India to raise its present lending limit of Rs. 50 lakhs to a single borrower, said Sir Shri Ram, Chairman of the Corporation, addressing its third annual session here today.

Sir Shri Ram added that the corporation also hoped to do some underwriting business in the future.

After the Chairman's speech, the meeting elected Mr. T. A Ramalingam Chettiar to the board of directors in the place of Mr. B. Venkata Rathnam, defeated in the election. Two other directors Mr. H. C. Captain and Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan were re-elected uncontested.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Aug. 24: (UPA): On the cotton futures market today, trading was moderately active and more two-sided with a switch in the bullish speculative interest to late 1952 deliveries providing a new trading feature.

Nearby deliveries had a hard time holding their small rallies against the pressure of hedge selling and week-end realizing.

Baffled by recurring interruptions in Korean cease-fire talks and disappointed by opposition to stockpiling proposals some of the mid-week bulls decided to even up their positions for over the week-end.

The market opened eight lower to four points higher. It dipped to maximum losses of six to 16 points. Thereupon for forward positions turned about rallied 22 to 37 points from the lows.

Nearby months steadied at the close on week-end covering by May traders with the general list finishing seven lower to 20 points higher.

Closing prices included:

NEW YORK

Del.	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	34.85	34.88	34.74	34.83
Dec.	34.78	34.88	34.71	34.85
March	34.84	34.92	34.77	34.92
May	34.81	34.90	34.74	34.89
July	34.34	34.50	34.28	34.49
Oct.	33.10	33.37	33.02	33.28
Dec.	33.00	33.27	32.90	33.16
NEW ORLEANS				
Oct.	34.74	34.79	34.66	34.77
Dec.	34.67	34.75	34.61	34.72
Mar	34.81	34.88	34.75	34.86
May	34.77	34.85	34.75	34.82
July	34.27	34.42	34.21	34.36
Oct.	—	33.28	33.00	33.23
Dec.	—	33.04	32.86	33.09

NEW YORK TIN PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (UPA): Spot tin remained unchanged on the New York market today 103 cents per pound.

In the forward market, the following were closing prices:

September 104 cents per pound bid;

November 104 cents per pound bid.

PEPPER PRICES

Splurge of covering credited to dealer account boosted black pepper prices today.

Dealers estimated that between 25 and 30 tons of spot material moved around dol 1.80 per pound.

Subsequent offerings were held at dol 1.82 per pound ex dock and across the board out to October arrival.

Grinders were accredited small buyers but brokers thought most of the buying represented dealer covering against previous contract sales.

Indian shipment offerings were reported to have ranged between dol 1.77 and dol 1.79 per pound cost and freight

SEED PRICES

The following were prices of seeds on the New York market today:

Soyabeans 15-3/4 traded:

Black pepper 182 cents asked.

COPRA PRICES

Copra was bid today at dol. 172.50 per short ton, the asking price being dol 175.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 13-1/4 cents per pound asked.

STEEL PRICE RANGES

The following were price ranges of US Steel on the New York market today:

High 42-3/8 Low 41-7/8 Close 41-7/8.

Hong Kong Gold Price

HONG KONG, Aug. 24 (UPA): On the Hong Kong market today, the price of gold opened at HK $328 per Chinese Tael of 1-1/3 ounces averdupois.

QUOTATIONS

The following were closing quotations on the Hong Kong market today:

HK $6.66 per U.S. Dollars for cash.

HK $6.68 for TT.

HK $15.60 per pound sterling.

HK $329.5 per Tael of gold.

LONDON MARKETS

TIN PRICES

LONDON Aug. 24 (UPA): The tin market was very steady today morning.

Spot was marked up 12-1/2 pounds sterling to 947-1/2 pounds sterling and three months was unchanged at 887-1/2 pounds sterling.

The turnover amounted to 120 tons of which 20 were for cash.

Closing prices at the morning session were:

SPOT—buyers, 945; sellers, 950; business at both prices.

THREE MONTHS— buyers, 885; sellers, 890; business at both prices.

SETTLEMENT—950.

PEPPER

The pepper market was quiet today with prices unchanged.

MERCURY UNCHANGED

The price of mercury was unchanged today at 73-1/2 pounds per flash.

SILVER UNCHANGED

Silver prices for both spot and forward remained unchanged today at 78-1/2 pence for ounce.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, August 25, (PTI): The market ruled steady and unchanged along with a limited business. Government securities were unchanged.

Following are today's final transactions upto one p. m.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three percent loan 1986 92|12 S O lot, three percent loan 153|55 101, three percent loan 1963|65 95|12|6, three percent loan 1959|61 98|13 S O lot, three percent loan 1970|75 93|1|6.

BANKS: United Bank of India 5|4.

COTTONS: Dunbar 222 S Lot.

COALS: Burrakur 15|6, Mazira 6|4, S O L Standard 22|1.

JUTES: Chanpdan 178 S Lot Delta 304|8 S Lots, Empire 26, Howrah 31|13, National 30|4, India 170, Lansdowne 202.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Galvanizing 20, Jessop and Co. 21|11 Indian Iron and Steel 29|15, Textile machinery 6|4.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2|14, Tavoy Tin Annas 12, Karanpura Dev 26|11, Sone Valley Cement 7, Calcutta Elec. 15|2,B.I. Corpn. 9|10, Martin Burn 18|2, Rallis India Ltd. 104 Dohtas Industry 5|14, India steamship 6|2.

SUGARS: Carew and Co. 7|9, Teas Bormahjan 14|2, Hantapara 220, S. Lot.

TEACHERS' SEMINAR TO MEET IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (PTI): A South-East Asia teachers' seminar on the "methods of teaching people the principles of the United Nations" will be held in Delhi from September 21 to 26 next.

Sponsored by UNESCO and the World Federation of the United Nations Associations, the Seminar aims at "discussing and devising ways and means for disseminating information about the United Nations among the students and at creating in them a spirit of world citizenship."

KARACHI: An American Seminar which is on an educational, non-governmental study tour of India, Pakistan and Ceylon assembled in Karachi on Friday with the arrival of two groups from Lahore and Delhi.

HARBOUR EXPANSION IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Aug. 25 (PTI): The Madras Government have alienated to the Port Trust 86 acres of the foreshore for the southward expansion of the harbour.

The Port Trust has prepared a Rs. 4.5 crore blue-print for expanding the harbour to cope with the increased traffic.

This scheme is expected to be taken up if assistance is forthcoming under the Colombo Plan.

CHURCHILL'S REVENGE ON CAMERAMEN

VENICE, August 25 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill, beginning a Venice holiday yesterday went swimming in bright red trunks and had a brush with a group of Italian photographers.

Earlier the photographers had been politely informed that the British wartime leader did not wish to be photographed during his stay

But when he showed up in beach-wear and plunged into the blue Adriatic the newsmen and their cameras gave chase in a hired boat.

They manoeuvred their craft skilfully to within a few feet of the 76-year-old swimmer without being seen and got ready to fire their cameras. But Mr. Churchill spotted them, turned on his back, kicked vigorously—and drenched the boat.

The photographers were left dripping et, wipping sea water from lenses rendered temporarily useless. Mr. Churchill swam serenely on his way.

JETLINER TO FLY TO INDIA

Passenger Service Trial

LONDON, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Briatin's 490-miles an hour Comet jetliner is due to leave London next Friday on a trial flight to Pakistan and India.

Sir Miles Thomas, Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, which has ordered a fleet of Comets, today gave PTI-Reuter the itinerary for the Indian trips, which is as follows:—London-Cairo-Karachi-Ahmedabad-Delhi-Allahabad-Calcutta-Karachi-Basra-Cairo Rome-London.

BOAC plans to begin operating jet passenger services with Comets from London to Rome and Cairo very early next year.

Soon after, a service will be opened from London to Johannesburg, and during the year, the Comet network will bee extended to include Pakistan, India and Singapore.

A larger version of the Comet will eventually operate a London-Australia-New Zealand Service, and a North Atlantic service from London to New York via Gander, Newfoundland.

Technical experts flying in the Comet will study the operational problems that have to be worked out before regular passenger service begins to the Indian sub-continent.

When the Comet jetliners fly the world routes, they will cut existing civil air service timetables nearly in half.

A Comet did the 900 miles from London to Rome in a little over two hours, and the 2,200 miles from London to Cairo in a little over five hours.

On a trip from London to South Africa, a Comet made a similar spectacular cut in existing flying schedules.

Dutch-Indonesia Talks

THE HAGUE, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Informal talks between the Indonesian legal expert Prof. Supomo and Dutch Government representatives on a possible revision of the Netherlands-Indonesian Union agreed to in 1949 started here today.

An official announcement said Prof. Supomo had handed to the Dutch Government a message on behalf of his Government saying that Indonesia's policy was "to change the Union Statute by means of another treaty on the basis of businesslike motives with the aim of establishing a healthy relationship between Holland and Indonesia."

Ahmedabad Arrests

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 25 (PTI): Police raided a dozen places and arrested over 80 persons on charges of gambling during the past 24 hours.

Twenty-five persons, including three women were arrested for prohibition offences. One illicit still was discovered in 'Chharanagar' colony.

BLOCKING PAYMENTS TO RED CHINA

America's Request To West German Trade Banks

FRANKFURT, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter).

THE BANK, DEUTSCHER LAENDER, (Central West German Bank) has asked all foreign tradebanks in West Germany to hold payments to China in abeyance following an American request, the United States High Commission announced today.

This action followed the informal blocking by the United States Treasury on Monday of one million dollars against the account of the Bank, Deutscher Laender, with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York.

The milion dollars approximates the estimated total due to Chinese Nationals by various private German debtors.

The German Bank's action is expected to result in a modification of the blocking, the American announcement said.

The High Commission announcement said the Bank was asked in July to stop payment of refunds and Commissions to China.

The Bank replied that the matter was of "primary concern" to the West German Government. This reply was forwarded to the United States Government which then informally blocked the sum of one million dollars.

The West German Economies Ministry then prepared instructions stipulating that all payments obligations to China must be reported to the local State Central Banks.

"Pending the report of these obligations, the Bank, Deutscher Laender, has requested all foreign tradebanks in West Germany to hold payments to Communist China in abeyance", the High Comission announcement said.

They Come Back With A Feud

BRITISH MISSION TO BECHUANALAND

LONDON, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Two members of the British mission sent to Africa to sort out the trouble in the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland returned yesterday, nursing their own private feud.

The men, Mr. Daniel Lipson and Mr. Herbert Bullock, had refused to speak to each other on the 36-hour flight from Johannesburg and sat far apart in the plane.

An official from the embarrassed Commonwealth Relations Office hoping to patch up the quarrel met them at London airport in the early hours of the morning. He carried an invitation from Mr. Patrick Gordonwalker, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, asking them to meet him and talk over the Bechuanaland situation.

But the official had to greet them individually. They remained apart in the arrival section of the airport and left separately.

Commonwealth Relations Officials were unable to say later whether Mr. Gordonwalker would be able to bring his hurry envoys together or whether he would have to interview them separately.

Mr. Lipson is former independent member of Parliament. Mr. Bullock was once President of the Trades Union Congress.

2,000 German Youths Arrested

ECKERTAL, Harz Mountains, Aug. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Border police yesterday took the names of 2,000 young West Germans caught illegally across the border from the East.

Some youths assaulted the police and four were arrested.

The youths were taken to a sports stadium here for questioning. It was expected they would be allowed to go home later today.

About 15,000 young West Germans have returned from East Berlin after attending the recent Communist youth rally. More are expected to try to cross the border in the next few days.

"Once Truman Thanked The Communists"

LINCOLN, Nebraska, Aug. 25 (UPA): Senator Joseph McCarthy said Friday that President Truman once rceived favourable mention in the "Daily Worker" and sent the newspaper a thank you note which was published. (In Washington the White House had no immediat comment.)

At the same time, McCarthy dared a lawsuit by citing what he described as "evidence" against State Department assistant John Stewart Service which, he said, had not been repeated off the Senate floor.

McCarthy made a half-hour broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System in the second of his replies to President Truman's August 14 speech in which the Chief Executive criticized the Wisconsin Senator.

He said the "Daily Worker" printed the article about Truman on July 27, 1944, just after the President had chosen the Democratic vice-presidential nominee at the Democratic Convention. He quoted the "Daily Worker" which said: "Without in any sense minimizing the powerful appeal of Vice-President Wallace there is no doubt Truman will make a strong running mate for vice presidency. Truman has played a more forward looking role on important legislation than is generally realized."

McCarthy said that on August 14 on Senate stationary Truman wrote a letter to the Public Relations Director of the "Daily Worker"—"thanking him and complimenting him upon his excellent analysis and gave him permission to print Truman's letter."

McCarthy said the "Daily Worker" printed the letter August 20, 1944, under the banner headline: "Here is proof of the "Daily Worker's' service to labour, the nation and the war effort."

ENQUIRY INTO NEPALI DISTURBANCES

KALIMPONG, Aug. 25 (UPI):—A three-man commission has been set up for enquiring into the disturbances that took place sometime ago in the eastern districts of Nepal, it is learnt here.

Mr. M. C. Shah, General Secretary of the Nepali Congress, is the head of this commission. The commission, it is reported, will soon start for the eastern districts of Nepal.

Mr. B. P. Koirala, Home Minister of Nepal, has alreday reached Jhapa and Ilam with a view to getting firsthand information of the disturbances that occurred there some time ago.

75 Teachers From Maharashtra Meet

MIRAJ, Aug. 25 (UPI): A meeting of about 75 teachers from all over Maharashtra, held under the presidentship of Mr. M. A. Yewale, expressed gratitude for the selfless efforts of Mr. B. D. Padwal, a discharged teacher of the Indian Education Society, Dadar, to ventilate the grievances of the secondary teachers by fasting.

A resolution wishing success to Padwal's efforts and urging the Bombay Government to intervene in the matter and save Padwal's life was passed at the meeting.

The Philippine Foreign Secretary, Mr. Carlos Romulo, arrived in Washington from Manila to attend the signing here next week of the United States-Philippine Defence Pact.

PRINCE OF RECONTEURS

'The Summing Up' Of Somerset Maugham

IN 'The Summing Up', a sort of autobiography, Somerset Maugham complaints rather peevishly that when young men write about modern English literature they never mention His work. This may have been so in 1938, but now it no longer applies. Not only have two books appeared in English dealing with Maugham's work as a whole, but also in French. A writer who is merely popular would clearly not awake such interest, writes Lionel Kochan in 'The Contemporary Review'

Yet this still leaves his position rather vague and open to doubt. Can it be clarified further? The author himself asks that he should be judged by his best work and not by the occasional potboilers. But this is not much help, for he never tells us what he considers his best work to be. At the most one can only gather a hint here and there.

Of this nature is a remark about 'Of Human Bondage': "I was writing to free myself of an intolerable obsession." If the hint is taken and the novel itself considered, this impression of "obsession' is amply confirmed. There is an unmistakable immediacy of emotion about it that recurs in none of the later works. Philip Carey is Maugham himself, and this personal aspect has the effect of giving the novel a greater value than anything else he wrote. Why should this be so? After all, it is not necessary to look very far to find other subjective incorporations of Maugham—in Dr. Saunders of 'The Narrow Corner', as Ashenden in the six stories of that name, and as many of the omniscient "I's" in the short stories.

Unsound, Or Disinterested?

The answer leads us straight to the great flaw at the centre of Maugham's work—his acceptance of life as he saw it. This may seem strange, since if any writer of our day has ever been condemned so often as sordid, cynical, morbid, unhealthy, etc., it is Maugham. It would seem from this and from his frequent brushes with reviewers that here is a writer who spares no susceptibilities or feelings and just expresses the truth as he sees it.

In a sense, of course, this is the case.

Maugham is a vigorous critic both of people and institutions. He has an unerring eye for the sham, the phoney and the hypocritical in human nature.

He exposes the so-called liberal who kicks and curses his careless rickshaw boy; the Protestant missionaries who close their mission when the weather becomes uncomfortably hot; the limitations of the provincial solicitor in 'For Services Rendered, who cannot see his family breaking up around him; Julia, the actress-heroine of 'Theatre', whose whole life is one long part, on and off stage. The list is endless.

But the moral of all Maugham's work is that to be critical is not enough. It is also necessary to have a vision of something better and some notion, however incorrect, objectively, of how to achieve the something better. Somerset Maugham, with the sole exception of 'Of Human Bondage', has either been denied this vision or has evaded its awkward claims. For reasons which will appear later, the latter seems the truer explanation.

Way Of The World

A good illustration is the number of occasions where Maugham prides himself on his tolerance.

This quotation from 'Ashenden could be paralleled many times over: "Ashenden admired goodness but was not outraged by wickedness." Exactly, echoes Maugham that is all that is to life.

Some men, a minority try to do good, and others, the bad men are completely wrapped up in their complacency, stupidity pride arrogance and narrow conventionalism. Maugham praises the first and mercilessly castigates the second, but he is afraid to go any further. He shrugs his shoulders instead. Such is the way of the world. Good AND evil, truth AND falsehood are all entitles to exist. After all, "there is no reason for life, and life has no meaning," and "for nothing is there a why and a wherefore" (The Summing Up').

So what is the use of bothering at all? If one tried to do anything about it one would only expose oneself to ridicule by undertaking an impossible task. The motto of the sensible man is SURTOUT POINT DE ZELE. The reformers and the crusaders always come to grief in one way or another—that is, if they have not been deceiving themselves from the beginning and are not merely place-hunters or seekers of the limelight.

One of the "Ashenden" stories makes this point a little more clear. In it Maugham tells how the hero is having dinner with the British Ambassador to a neutral country during the war. The food, the surroundings, the company are all exquisite and eminently civilised. Then during the meal it suddenly occurs to Ashenden that less than a hunderd miles away other men are less fortunately placed. They are shivering in the trenches and are constantly exposed to death and mutilation. And there he stops. If he were to pursue his reflections any further he would ultimately be forced to do something about the situation. This Maugham is afraid of doing.

Here is another example. During the ambulance duties in the early part of the first world war Maugham came across a wounded French soldier who was screaming in agony; "Je ne veux pas mourir. Je suis trop jeune je ne veux pas mourir." This incident, we are told, confirmed him in his moral nihilism. From then on this became his one and only article of faith and he lost all use for theological and philosophical justifications of evil. Evil also has a place in the world and one just has to accept it. Of course, there is no suggestion here that Maugham should have become an anti-war crusader — but merely that had his insight stirred him to some positive protest he would have been a far greater writer.

Protest Not Acceptance

As it is, only Of Human Bondage can possibly lay claim to greatness, precisely because of the note of protest and reform as against the note of acceptance- or more accurately, emotional cowardice and laziness.

But as regards stylistic and formal qualities, this book is decidedly weaker than most of the later work 'Cakes and Ale' is far superior in both respects. But this is not the point. It is probably Maugham's only work in which he expressly shows that the individual can achieve something in life and consequently change the world. Maugham has not yet given up the struggle and relapsed into quietism. For Philip Carey there is a meaning to life and all his diverse experiences help him to discover it.

At Heidelberg his fellow student Weeks teaches Philip scepticism, the Chancery Lane office shows him monotony and stupidity; the Paris Bohemian period casts another more vivid, light on human nature; the Athenly family are models of goodness; the medical school teaches him tenderness and compassion. And dominating all is Philip's unbreakable and unbearable attachment to the dyspeptic unfaithful Mildred Rogers. What does it all add up to? The first stage is Philip's shedding of the Anglican beliefs in which he has been reared. The next is the crossing of the wide country, arid and precipitous ... before the traveller through life comes to an acceptance of reality."

Finally, there is reality itself. The mysterious Gronshaw acts as a sort of catalyst in this last stage. He points out the futility of absolute truth. He destroys Philip's notion of sin and communicates to him his belief that life is devoid of purpose. Now Philip is free, released from his "human bondage."

It is an exultant realisation. There is none of the agony of choice that one has recently been accustomed to associate with such an existentialist conclusion as this: "There was no meaning in life and man by living served no end. It was immaterial whether he was born or not born, whether he lived or ceased to live. Life was insignificant and death without consequence."

From this position Somerset Maugham has never advanced, but what he at first greeted as a gigantic release has become in the end a cul-de-sac. It accounts for the curiously static quality of all his work since about 1918. The mood, the vision, never change. There is only a development in purely formal attributes. One can read almost any story from any of the collections published during the inter-war years—The Trembling of a Leaf,' The Casuarina Tree, or First Person Singular—and their most striking characteristic is their eternal sameness.

Wonderful Entertainer

Nevertheless, within the limits of his philosophy, Maugham is a wonderful entertainer, a prince of reconteurs and, apart from a few early pot-boilers, a Maugham play is at least distracting. As in the drama, the economy imposed by the short story is no hindrance. On the contrary, it gives full scope to his amazing virtuosity and technique.

There is one story in particular 'Before the Party' from the collection entitled 'The Casuarina Tree'— which is a model of its kind. There is no action at all—nothing but exposition. Yet the reader's suspense, like that of the horrified family, grows with every word uttered by the widowed daughter about her husband's death. The final discovery—that she killed him—comes as an almost physical shock. The whole family then depart for the vicar's party, determined for social reasons to hush the matter up. The ending is perfect.

Mysticism and religion have always attracted him. Take the celebrated outburst of the adulteress Kitty, the heroine of the 'Painted Veil': "I see in front of me the glorious fun of the world people and music and dancing and I see its beauty, the sea and the palm trees, the sunrise and the sunset and the starry night. It's all confused, but vaguely I discern a pattern, and I see before me an inexhaustible richness, the mystery and the strange ness of everything, compassion and charity, the way and the wayfarer, and perhaps at the end—God."

His recent work 'The Razor's Edge' seems a last desperate attempt to catch up with what he has been missing all the while. Yet how pale is the character of John, the seeker after reality in 1945, as compared with Philip, the seeker after reality in 1915. The attempt came too late. The only character who really comes to life in 'The Razor's Edge' is Elliott, the supreme snob a character in the good old Maugham tradition. What the Austrian satirist Karl Kraus wrote of Bernard Shaw, in 'The Last Days of Mankind' is equally applicable to Maugham.

Pessimist: There are no satirists in England.

Optimist: Bernard Shaw.

Pessimist: Precisely.

Maugham, too, after 'Of Human Bondage' settled down comfortably to become a mere entertainer when he saw how difficult the fight would be.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING CHANGES

By Professor Ernest Weekley

THE latest addition to the series of Twentieth Century Histories, of which 20 volumes are to be ready by end of 1952, is British and American English. Since 1900, by Eric Partridge and John W. Clark (Dakers, 18s) These books are to be "informal rather than academic" The one is the work of two scholars, one British (Mr. Partridge is an Australian by birth), the other American.

In addition, there are contributions by many other writers qualified to deal with special aspects of the subject, so that it is really a kind of symposium. The main English section, by Mr. Partridge, necessarily handles the important American influence on our present-day language, leaving to Mr Clark the task of describing American English in its home surroundings.

Starting with "literary English" Mr Patridge deals very fully with poetry, which he considers was "in a bad day" in 1900, though he has a good word for the virile inspiration of Kipling, Masefield and Hardy. He seems to regard the past half-century as chiefly dominated by Mr T. S. Eliot with his assimilation of the poetic vocabulary to that of prose and plain speech. The good work (if it was good!) was carried on by the "intellectual" and "leftish" group of about 1930, which aimed at substituting realism and "toughness' for the vision and music of Tennyson.

Mr Partridge does not touch on the latest developments of English as used by contemporary disciples of the tough school, for some of whom, poetry appears to consist of cacophonous prose cut up into lines of varying length. It seems very unlikely that their "new writing" can have any lasting effect on the language appealing, as it does to ever, small cliques and coteries.

Poets now find great difficulty in selling their wares unlike Scott and Byron whose works had a popularity now seldom achieved except by the successful "whodunit" or the kind of novel that sails rather close to the wind. Is it because modern poetry is no longer as Milton required "simple sensuous passionate" or is the explanation to be found in Mr Partridge's opinion that "Nowadays most people have a better education than they would have had in 1900 yet very few people today are we educated"?

In dealing with poetry, as in the following section on the novel, Mr Partridge hovers more in the air of literary criticism than in that of linguistics, and the general impression one gets from reading him is that the influence of contemporary literature on the language is negligible. Both written and spoken English are full of words and phrases from the Authorized Version, from Shakespeare and the traditional poets, but to search for "jewels five words long" among the works of twentieth-century versifiers would be a disappointing job.

With "non-literary English" Mr. Partridge gets nearer to the real subject of the book. He has much to say about the popular press and "journalese", unkindly defined by Webster as

English of a style feature by the use of colloquialisms, superficiality of thought or reasoning, clever or sensational presentation of material and evidences of haste in composition.

The revolution that has taken place in the newspaper world is the direct result of "education". In 188' George Newnes realized that the Education Act of 1870 had created a new reading public. So he gave that public *Tit-Bits*. In 1896 Harmsworth realized that the Newnes public was maturing and so he inaugurated new journalism with the "Daily Mail", which prevented "all the news in the smallest space." This suited the hurry and bustle of modern life.

Human Interest

The "Daily Mail" had imitators and the old, leisurely dailies soon felt the draught. New evening papers of a "snappy" type began to appear and gradually the admirable "Globe" "Westminster" and "Pall-Mall" "written by gentlemen for gentlemen", faded away, to be replaced by papers that concentrated on the "story" and borrowed from American journalism the watchword "human interest."

Mr Partridge is of opinion that such dignified survivors as "The Times' and the "Manchester Guardian' though their sales may be very small compared with those of the popular press, have a much greater influence. One is inclined to ask "On whom?" His general conclusion is that the tempo of journalistic writing has become faster ..... slicker yet also simpler, more homely and more personal, more intimate and more direct.

On the atrocities of official and commercial language he refers mostly to Sir Alan Herbert's "What a Word!" and Sir Ernest Gowers' "Plain Words", which might very usefully be adopted as school text-books.

"Dominions English" is dealt with by various contributors, with a general introduction by Mr Partridge, who also, as is only right is responsible for the Australian section. I should like to query one statement, that in the early days "Few educated and cultured persons went to North America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand." Is this true of New Zealand? Surely its great colonization was almost aristocratic, while the accompanying "proletarians' were most carefully selected and "vetted."

On "Canadian English" Professor Priestley stresses the strong Scottish influence, for "the effect of the Scots upon a country is never in simple arithmetical ratio to their numbers!" On "English in South Africa" Professor Hooper naturally dwells on the srtuggle with Afrikaans. Professor Wall, my friend and contemporary at Cambridge, seems to hint that New Zealand English has degenerated as the population has acquired new elements, so that, as Mr. Orsman puts it, "New Zealanders seem to enjoy (but not seriously condone) ungrammatical English."

The Secretary of the Inter-University Board of India opines that in spite of the patriotic replacement of English, as the official language, by Hindi, for many years to come it will be in India's interest to retain English at least as an important second language, and thus keep open her only door to the knowledge and culture of the larger world.

A very interesting sketch of "Cockney", by Mr. Julian Franklyn, quotes the astounding statement by the L.C.C. Education Department, that

The Cockney mode of speech, with its unpleasant twang, is a modern corruption without legitimate credentials, and is unworthy of being the speech of any person in the capital city of the Empire.

As a matter of fact, Dr. Johnson would find a modern Cockney barrow-boy much more intelligible than a speaker of "public-school English", for our modern pronunciation, which began with Dr Johnson's dictum that the "most elegant speakers" are guided by spelling, is completely artificial and anyone who wants to know how ladies of quality spoke and wrote in the eighteenth century could not do better than consult Mrs. Gamp.

American Vernacular

Professor Clark does not seem to think highly of the American vernacular.

Swimming Cures Overloading

IF you have too much of a paunch the best way to get rid of the excess is to take to swimming, because doing the breaststroke for an hour at 2.7 m. p.h. you will burn 3,690 calories—much above the average daily intake!

SWIMMING is getting to be a science of laws of motion, of geometry and algebra—even if some of its equations ignore the curves on the girls who wear French bathing suits as they disport on the beach. From scientific studies have come facts and principles that will make swimming more fun for you and perhaps even help you lose weight, writes Georg Mann in "Science Digest".

Although it's one of the most inefficient methods ever discovered of getting from here to there, swimming is, nevertheless, a good exercise for people of a wide variety of ages. A careful check of the energy put into swimming the crawl, trudgeon, and backstroke has revealed efficiency marks varying from .5 to 2.2 percent. You can do better running or walking by some ten times or more. Running, in terms of distance covered, has an efficiency ranging from 22 to 38 percent.

Burn Up Calories

But this relative inefficiency means that swimming is a good way to burn off calories.

While the crawl is perhaps the most efficient swimming stroke, any time you move yourself along at six feet per second with this stroke, you'll burn up 120 calories per minute. The backstroke involves even more exertion, burns up some 140 calories per minute at a speed of five feet per second.

The breaststroke burns up 60 calories at four feet per second, out surprisingly enough the more "leisurely" sidestroke burns off 80 at the same rate.

Swim for an hour, and you can sneer at your diet. Swim the breaststroke at a leisurely rate of a mile an hour, and you'll dispose of 410 calories—which is, proportionately, even a little more than gets used up in pick-and-shovel work.

Step up your pace to 2.2 miles an hour, and you'll burn off 1,850 calories, somewhat over half of what you eat a day.

And if you swim the breaststroke for an hour at 2.7 miles an hour, you'll burn 3,690 calories, which is above the average daily intake.

Fat v. Muscle

One major contribution of science to swimming — perhaps the biggest since the ancient Pompeians toyed with the dog paddle—is the concept that body shape and size are somehow related to success in swimming. There's one really good test that tells you whether nature intended you to be a good swimmer.

Lie on the surface of the water and float. If your legs sink, stick to swimming for fun and for self-protection. Fortunately, nearly ninety percent of all men and one hundred percent of all women are possessed of enough fat and air in their bodies to be able to float at least a little, even if the men's legs tend to sink a little more.

There's more to it than that, however. Swimmers, according to Dr. Thomas C. Cureton, famed University of Illinois expert on the physiological basis of sport, tend to have a large trunk, shorter than average legs, and extremely flexible chest and limbs.

Relationship between fat and muscle are also important. The popular delusion that swimmers are wellpadded is only partially true. Longdistance swimmers pack more suet than sprint swimmers, who often approach wiry physiques.

Swimming is not the way to build up powerful and bulging muscles. Overloading is essential for maximum muscle development, and the resistance of the water seldom produces the bulgin biceps that adorn gymnasts and weight lifters.

Heart & Blood

Good swimmers possess marked advantages in heart and lungs. Cureton has found that the hearts of 200-meter speed swimmers are larger than those of other swimmers, which in turn, are larger than those of the average population, and can pump more blood.

In addition, crack swimmers have a trick heart beat called the diastolic surge that helps them set records. This diastolic surge is a secondary contraction of the large artery that leads from the heart. It gives an added surge of blood through the vessels.

Swimmers, too, usually run fairly high on blood pressure, unlike such track stars as Gil Dodds who had phenomenally low blood pressure.

Tests have shown that various swimming strokes put varying tolls upon the heart. South African studies show that, heartwise, the crawl is the most efficient swimming stroke. The heart beat of experience swimmers studied after doing the crawl stepped up an average of 23. Equal distance covered with the breaststroke sent the beat up 29, and 31 with the backstroke. The backstroke likewise elevated the blood pressure the most, while in this measurement the crawl was in the middle, and the breaststroke sent it up the least.

Oxygen Debt

Swimmers usually have a greater lung capacity than non-swimmers, which is one reason they float more easily. Swimmers breathe faster in the water than people exercising on land, doubling the ordinary rate of thirty breaths per minute. During the crawl, the breath rate hit 75.

One reason for this faster breath rate is that you can't breathe as deeply in the water. The water pressing in on the chest can reduce the capacity of the lungs by about 21 cubic inches—about two-thirds of a pint. Still, while swimmers breathe more often in the water, out of it they can hold their breath longer than non-swimmers, averaging a rate of a minute and a half to a trifle under a minute for the dry-land boys.

Lungs are a vital factor when scientists sit down to compute how fast you'll swim. Formulas have been devised which allow them to calculate to within one tenth of a second the maximum speed or which a swimmer is capable.

Here's how it's done. Key to the formulas is what physiologists call the oxygen debt. During violent exercise a trained athlete may inhale and burn up some four quarts of oxygen a minute. But for the very heaviest exercise, up to 22 quarts a minute may be required. The athlete is able to keep going on his physiological credit, so to speak, using oxygen in his muscles and blood steam, and then wipe out the debt by deep breathing after the exercise is over.

The other factors in the formula include calculating the maximum oxygen intake during exercise, and the oxygen requirement per minute for swimming at various speeds. Combining all three figures shows just how fast you'll be able to swim.

Another formula that's been applied to swimmers is a variant on the Pythagorean theorem.

Peter Karpovich of Springfield College has transformed it so that the square of the maximum speed of the total stroke is the sum of the squares of the separate swimming speeds of the arms and legs.

Most of what went before applies to both men and women. But there are some differences between the sexes. In spite of providing better decoration on the beach, in spite of the scores of some of their sex, women swimmers just don't have the endurance to compete with men even though they have less trouble staying afloat.

Eve's Buoyancy

A few years ago, Dr. Elizabeth Beall of Teacher's College checked up on the most successful girl swimmers, and found that, compared to women athletes in general, they were heavier, had broader hips and shoulders (girl tennis players ran to big feet), and had deeper chests and larger chest circumferences. The hip may be the key demension here because of its relationship to buoyancy.

There's another interesting sex difference. Women can do an eight-beat crawl compared to the six-beat crawl of the average male swimmer. This is probably because their legs are more buoyant.

Temperature

After swimming comes the water, also the subject of considerable research.

The best swimming temperatures of water are said to be between 74 and 78 degrees.

Most swimming races—at least indoors—are held in water kept fairly close to 75 degrees. If the water is colder, the muscles tend to stiffen. Much warmer, some experts say, and the water becomes enervating.

But differences of a single degree affect speed in swimming, just as the condition of the track affect a race horse. Temperature change affects the viscosity of the water, its stickiness, so to speak. As the water temperature goes up, it becomes easier to swim faster through the water, because the water resistance is lowered by about one percent for every four-degree rise in temperature. When the water's at 70 degrees, the same distance swimmer could reel off in 60.3 seconds, could be covered in 69.7 seconds at 80 degrees.

What about eating and swimming? In the first place, recent research is dispelling the old idea that eating before swimming brought on stomach camps. Mason, Franseen, Rork, and Horne, in their 'Official Aquatics Guide,' report, "There seems to be no physiological process on which to base the assumption that eating before a swim is conducive to cramps."

Age Groups

One more important physical aspect of swimming. Distance swimming places demands on the body that often can be met by older persons who have kept in trim. Last September, some 24 swimmers waded into the French side of the English Channel in the attempt for a crossing swim, the largest mass exodus ever attempted. Nine out of the 24—seven men and two women—made it. Fastest was a plump, 42-year-old Egyptian Army lieutenant. A 54-year-old Scot and two other swimmers in their forties also succeeded.

Properly trained, incidentally, experts have swum fantastic distances. The Argentinian, Pedro A. Candotti, once swam down river some 261 miles in 84 hours. John V. Sigmund of St. Louis bettered this record in 1940, when he swam down the Mississippi, traversed some 292 miles in 89 hours and 42 minutes. Females, although generally unable to match the male in endurance, can also do pretty well. Mrs. Myrtle Buddleston spent some 87 continuous hours swimming up and down a pool.

Swimming does sometimes result in or aggravate middle ear and respiratory infections. The chill of swimming may bring on allergic reactions from the sniffles and the wheezes on up. A check made over a seven-year period at Phillips Andover Academy showed the swimmers were some 14 per cent more susceptible to colds and other respiratory infections. And diseases like mumps and measles tended to spread more among users of the school pool. On the other hand, non-swimmers seem more prone to injuries.

Drowning is third among the causes of accidental death between the ages of 15 and 25 for both sexes.

EVE MORE BUOYANT THAN MAN

STRIP TEASE STAR

GIPSY ROSE LEE (Mrs. Julius de Diego), who is the world's most famous strip tease star, and her son ERIK in London —for the first time. Miss Lee is to make a tour of the London and provincial music halls.

THUMB IS BABY'S "CIGARETTE"

Thumb sucking is definitely not harmful for babies, says Dorothy W. Baruch, Ph.D., a consulting psychologist practicing in Beverly Hills, California.

In fact, she urged doctors to tell "anxious parents in no uncertain terms that baby's thumb sucking will do him no harm."

'For,' she said, 'the body-pleasure that comes to him with sucking is an important end in itself. Just as he cannot go get his own food, he cannot reach for a cigarette. He may, however, reach for his thumb.

The practicing psychologist said that dental research has proved that thumb sucking is not harmful to babies.

She said that a Detroit dentist, Samuel Lewis, found that if thumb sucking stopped before a second dentition, no more straightening of teeth was needed in the mouths of the suckers than in the mouths of those who had not sucked their thumbs.

'The child,' she said, 'who is allowed to suck enough early gets over his hunger for sucking more rapidly.'

Like many of his colleagues in the House, Representative Albert Gore of Tennessee, makes a weekly report to his constituents by radio platters which are air-expressed to broadcasting stations in 12 countries for use at convenient intervals during the week. Soon after recording his routine 15-minute chat one Friday, Congressman Gore flew home to Carthage for the week-end. Monday morning he motored to his farm and was ambling leisurely in a small cotton field when he heard from the nearby cabin the excited voice of an aged Negro tenant.

"Oh, blessed Lawd, Mr. Gore! I was just listnin to you on the radio and I looks out the window and there you is in my cotton patch. Is you a'right, Mr. Gore? Or is that yo' ghost?"

"Yes," said the mountain climber. "I always keep a rope tied around my waist. It has saved my life more than once."

"But," said the listener, "it must be awful to be left hanging from a rope. Don't you feel nervous?"

"Well, not exactly nervous," came the reply, "Just highly strung!"

Living Standards V. Population Pressure

TOO MANY BABIES BRING DOWN I.Q.

IN the ninety-odd years since Darwin shattered and reshaped the world of thought about man's place in nature the biological and social sciences have advanced along tangential paths alternately wooing and spurning one another, writes Stephen W. Reed in 'The Nation'.

The misguided zeal of 'Social Darwinists to effect a legal match ended in their degradation as mere camp-followers; and perverted attempts of racialists, earlier eugenists, and others to deduce laws of human history and behaviour from single physical factors have likewise been relegated to the lumber-room of human folly. But the central notion of the wholeness of man—as both a biological organism and a social being—has never quite been lost to sight; and it becomes ever more apparent that a scientific view of the matter cannot be the exclusive property of any specific discipline. Recent works of men like Julian Huxley, who introduces the present volume, Lancelot Hogben, Fraser Darling, Dunn and Dobzhansky, Caryl Haskins, Ashley Montagu, and Amram Schienfeld clearly demonstrate how effective mutual aid can be among the life and humanistic sciences when they join to attack basic problems common to all mankind. Such writings, buttressed by quantities and kinds of evidence scarcely visualized by Darwin, are yet in the great holistic tradition of his "Descent of Man."

Two Problems

This latest attempt to bring home to a wide lay audience some of the vital facts unearthed by modern bio-social research uses the shock treatment and scarehead tactics so typical of American popular science to alert us to a hidden but portentuous revolution. Like Vogt's impassioned defense of topsoil and organic conservation in "Road to Survival" (also published by Sloane), which caused thousands of sober citizens to wince whenever they flushed a toilet, Cook's book heralds a world-wide deterioration of levels of living consequent on overpopulation and an accelerating erosion of our biological and cultural heritage. Drawing extensively but selectively upon authoritative recent findings in the study of population growth and human genetics, he cuts through the veneer of headline discontents to wrestle with what a handful of men from Malthus to Huxley have regarded as the gravest problem in the modern world—the uncontrolled growth of human populations. Two of these run like red threads through his pages:

(1) the vital revolution, which has given man his most effective control of death since he descended from the trees, has not yet proceeded far enough to insure equal success in checking his ebullient fertility; and (2) the uneven decline in family size both within and between contemporary societies, a condition technically known as differential fertility, is fraught with the alarming consequence of a progressive deterioration in man's genetic constitution.

His Solution

Cook provides a broad array of interesting facts to illustrate the nature and consequences of restricted mortality coupled with heedless fertility. The main lines of mankind's explosive growth since 1650 are sketched convincingly, and glimpses of demographic history in Ireland, Puerto Rico, Japan, Sweden, and this country help to underline the magnitude of socio-economic problems of overpopulation in underdeveloped areas which at present contain about two-thirds of the human race. This is a Euro-American problem only to the extent that we have become our brothers' keepers.

Cook's solution for this phase of the dilemma is that of a liberal non-Catholic humanist: more education, more planning, more family limitation and the invention of "a simple, foolproof contraceptive tablet no more expensive than aspirin."

He ridicules the argument of social scientists—and the working assumptions of the governments of most of the world's backward peoples—which says that raising levels of living is the only ultimate means whereby births can be brought into balance with death. He states flatly that "it is utterly impossible to raise living standards fast enough to achieve a balance with the pressure of numbers as severe as it is today in many countries.

Hits Intelligence

Western problems of population by contrast, are essentially those of quality rather than quantity. Cook who is a biologist at George Washington University and editor of the Journal of Heredity', traces the perpetually fascinating development of human genetics in a lively fashion—from Mendel's peas through Morgan's 'Drosophila' to the school children of I. Q. testers and the fruitful study of human twins. This serves as background to his interpretation of the meaning of differential fertility. It is a fact that about one-sixth of the United States population, largely rural, impoverished and semi-educated, is supplying more than one-half of our next generation of citizens.

Despite caveats about contradictions among the data, the labile character of "intelligence", and the difficulties inherent in its accurate measurement, Cook leans heavily upon selected (mainly British) investigations for his conclusion that "today's differential birth rate makes a decline in intelligence inevitable."

Perhaps it does, but this is a bold inference to draw from the shreds and patches of our present knowledge. Such an argument would be convincing only if we were to ignore past changes in differential fertility and to predicate a specific static pattern in it from this time forward.

Any book which covers so much ground, ignores traditional boundaries, and draws upon so many sources—238 items are cited in its bibliography—is bound to invite professional criticism. Scholars will cavil at its misspellings and pounce upon some misstatements of fact; prose purists who deprecate the exclamatory style of American popularization of science may feel that they have lost another round; and specialists will envy its air of assurance on many moot points. But the book's general message has an import for free peoples which should override such reservations. It needs to be widely read and understood for it can add a cubit to the layman's knowledge of himself.

(HUMAN FERTILITY: THE MODERN DILEMMA. By Robert C. Cook. William Sloane Associates. dol 4.50)

'OH YES'—TOO BAD—NO W, MY NEXT PLAN IS—'

Herblock in The 'Washington Post'

WHERE OIL SEEPS FROM THE HILLS

Venezuela Makes Persia Look Like A Sideshow!

COME with me to the land where reels of cotton cost half a crown, and all other prices are correspondingly hay-wire. For nestling like a sugar-plum on the top of South America, Venezuela today has the highest cost of living in the world, writes L. W. Phelps-Orion in "Tit-Bits".

Eggs cost twelve shillings a dozen in Caracas, the capital, and butter zooms to fifteen shillings a pound. Rents are so startling that many people build themselves mudhut homes and chances are that the peon who pays £10 for a pair of shoes cannot read or write!

Before the war Venezuela was ruled by a mild-looking dictator named Gomez, who hung his political prisoners upside down, rejoiced in ninety illegitimate children, and died still looking for a woman to be perfect mother for a legitimate son.

His £40,000,000 fortune was sunk in cattle ranches, coffee and sugar plantations..... and the first gushers of oil.

Lakes Of Plenty

Today, oil is flowing in Venezuela at a rate that may soon make Persia look like a sideshow.

Oil seeps richly from the hills and even throbs from the lakes, where Indians still build their reed houses on piles round which oil and water flow.

In fact, the output of thick, black oil is now second only to the U.S.A. £30,000,000 of British capital is tied up in the derricks and pipe-lines, and last year we built another new oil town and refinery at a cost of many further millions. Venezuela, in turn, shops in England for everything from collar studs to taxis.

In the mud shaks or in hovels devised of twigs and packing cases ten to twelve people may sleep in one room, slung in hammocks. Pigs and poultry wander in and out through the doorway, yet a gleaming refrigerator probably stands on the bare earth floor. You spot a British radio, and perhaps a shiny new British car in a lean-to-garage.

Oilfield wages run to £20 a week, with subsidized cheap shopping in the oil company's stores to overcome the skyhigh cost of living—and the average Venezuelan has never had such wealth before. A few years ago Lopez scratched only a few pennies from the soil, but he raised enough to feed himself. Now Venezuela imports her food—and only oil matters.

On the aeroplanes, sitting next to London business men, you see Indian women, wrapped in their blankets, their fingers sparkling with oil—bought diamonds.

On a statistical basis of gold per head, Venezuela is actually richer than the United States.

Or let's take the seaport road from La Guaira inland to Caracas, rising 3,000 feet in seven miles and pedevilled with over 300 dangerous bends. At every few yards are the shrines of motorists who made mistakes, peasants who chanced their new cars on this breathless highway almost before learning to drive.

The Government takes over fifty per cent. of the oil company's profits and has built over 4,000 miles of new highways. Whizzing from the donkey age in this land of fabulous oil, the peon buys himself a super-car just as you or I pay bus fares. The trick is to buy a car by hire-purchase and pay for it by running it as a taxi.

Too Many Love Calls

That was fine—at first! Now Caracas has twice as many taxis for its half-million population as the whole of London for eight million. To lessen the traffic jams the police now allow taxis to be taken out only every other day.

To get back at the police, Caracas sophisticates sent out their pretty sisters to walk unescorted. The gallant Venezuelan policeman can't resist a low whistle or a wolf-howl. Finally the city grew so noisy with love calls that the authorities imposed a fine on policemen who give wolf cries—and a fine for a whistle equivalent to half rate.

Soon it became ungallant merely to whistle—and expensive wolf calls showed ardour. To beat the problem the authorities substituted three days' jail for the wolf fine.....and now there's a noticeable shortage of policemen!

Poisoned Arrows

These are just a few growing pains in the land of 5,000 millionaires, the land that queerly mixes bananas and oil-boom, dominated by the 1,500 miles of the great Orinoco river whose upper reaches are only now being explored. Prospecting in the steaming hinterland, British surveyors still risk the poison-tipped arrows of the Motelini Indians, who shoot on sight.

But you can't hold a good boom down. And the 2,000,000 Venezuelans who can read tell the 2,500,000 who can't that oil troubles in Persia spell sweeter sambas and gayer nights in Caracas.

A man settled himself in the barber's chair for the pleasure of an expert shave. Shortly after the barbar had begun his work, he suddenly felt a sharp pain in his ear and saw the blood spurt on to the towel.

"Didn't you nip off a piece of my ear then?" he shouted in alarm.

"—Er, yes, a small piece," replied the barber. "But not enough to affect the hearing."

HOW DEADLY IS COMMON COLD!

THEY have discovered some useful data at Harvard Hospital, Salisbury: that cold infection definitely comes from a virus, smaller than the influenza bug; that it is present in the nose at least twenty-four hours before symptoms appear; that contact with a victim leads to infection in only a small number of cases; that our chances of succumbing vary from time to time (why, they are trying to find out) and that coughs and sneezes do indeed spread diseases.

From the foot square handkerchiefs which they give us each day, they have found that a handkerchief used for half a minute releases into the air 15,000 microbe-carrying particles. Our sneezes release 100,000 and the mildest of coughs 400.

Although research so far has cost over £30,000, the sceptics had better remember what the common cold itself is costing the nation.

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

INDEPENDENCE Day Greetings to all!...I received a large number of Independence Day Greetings Cards and letters from my sisters and brothers. It is indeed very good and kind of them to have remembred me on this occasion.

I have replied to every one individually, and is it too late now to reciprocate the Greetings to them through this "Corner" also? I don't think so. Here is then wishing every one of my sisters and brothers the best they can offer in the service of our dear Motherland!

Then came the Coconut Day, and many of my sisters very kindly sent me 'Rakhdis'. What can I ever send them in return? Just my love and sincere wishes for the best of health and happiness. As we have often said in Balkan-Ji-Bari, "Above all we need each other." When the world is getting torn asunder, let us all stand by each other, offering our hand of help to one another: Thus may Peace oust out the idea of war from here and elsewhere, from all over the world!

Fostering Friendly Relations

More and more, counsellors and advisers in United States colleges and universities are turning to the community for help in fostering friendly relations with students from other coutries. This role of community life in the education of foreign scholars has been thoughtfully explored by members of the National Association of Foreign Student Advisers in the United States.

The association is an overall guidance group, formed in 1948 by the Institute of International Education in New York, to further facilitate the world exchange of students. The guidance body includes representatives of institutions of higher learning, government agencies, and private organizations interested in student exchange.

The association holds an annual conference, with carefully planned programmes including speakers with years of service in foreign student work. Special study groups meet to discuss particular problems and policies, and give the general conference the benefit of their findings and decisions through reports.

Throughout the year, the organization works closely with the adviser or counsellor on the individual college campuses who assists the foreign students with their immediate personal problems. There are now approximately 900 foreign student advisers in the 1,400 institutions of higher learning in the United States in which students from abroad are enrolled. In smaller institutions, faculty members devote part of their time to the job of counselling, while large universities may have specially trained advisers devoting most of their time to consulting with and advising the visiting students.

With the rapid influx in the United States of students from all parts of the world, proper counselling became an increasing necessity for the adjustment of scholars to their new life in the United States, for the selection of academic courses best suited to their needs; and for helping these "ambassadors" from abroad to finalise the objective of the U.S. student exchange programme—the successful practising in their own countries of new skills, techniques, and professional knowledge gained in their studies here.

As one American professor commented, it is the responsibility of the university to see that the American experience of students from other lands shall be "productente" (productive) of all good attitude, and never "contraproducente', (non-productive).

A Wise Guidance Programme

The importance of counseling to the foreign student in the United States was stressed by Theodore Hsi-en Chen, professor of education and Asiatic studies at the University of Southern California, in a recent "News Bulletin" of the Institute of International Education.

"It is important to note", he wrote, "that the mere presence of foreign students on American campuses does not guarantee goodwill or friendly relations.... Some of the students, having come from countries with entirely different educational traditions, find the curriculum and the methods of the American college so strange that they are unable to make adequate adjustments. Others have encountered difficulties in their out-of-school contacts.....It is, therefore, important that special attention be given to a wise guidance programme in order to help the foreign student in his adjustments and to bring about more favourable circumstances to enable him to succeed in his studies and to enjoy his stay in this country."

Another United States educator, James M. Davis, adviser to foreign students at the University of Washington, describes the role of the counsellor as follows: "A counsellor listens. A counsellor tries to understand. A counsellor supplies information or suggests sources of information, if needed a counseller does not give advice in the sense that he tells the person coming to him what to do....He does not manipulate the person by outlining life directions and telling him to follow them."

One of the most important activities of the National Association of Foreign Student Advisers is in discovering and developing community resources in relation to foreign students; in enlisting the co-operation of business, industry, professional, civic and church leaders.

One writer commented in this respect: "Students, particularly those from occupied countries, are brought here to see home life in general and the kind of people Americans are. Academic preparation does not necessarily rank first in importance, contributions outside the classroom are needed."

Contacts With The Community

Scores of organizations in university towns, private homes, and individuals have responded to the increasing requests from institutions for outside assistance in providing visiting students with a comprehensive picture of U.S. life. Well-developed contacts with the community are found to contribute appreciably to the happiness of scholars from abroad, and to lighten the burden of the student adviser on the college campus.

Community activities vary according to the size of the city and the number of foreign students involved. In New York City, for example, with 3,000 visiting scholars scattered thoughout the metropolis, the problem of introducing visitors to private homes and organizations is a difficult one. Students in a small college, on the other hand frequently become quickly identified with the local life, and by the end of a year are well acquainted with individual residents and customs. They often speak on the programme of civil organizations, present musical numbers and dances in native costumes, thereby contributing an international cultural flavour which would otherwise be lacking in smalltown's life.

New York endeavours to supply the needed personal touch, particularly for the 1,000 or more new students from other countries who register in the area's colleges each autumn, through the Greater New York Council for Foreign Students. Representing colleges and a large number of organizations, the Council organizes a three weeks' orientation programme each September, preceding the opening of schools.

Newly-arrived students are taken on tours to every major point of interest in New York City and its environment. One day each week is devoted to visits to the United Nations. The visitors also see programmes demonstrating activities of community centres, attend baseball games, inspect industrial plants, and are introduced to the intricacies of New York department stores.

Usually, members of the organizations sponsoring the Greater New York Council greet the visiting students at a large reception at International House, concluding the orientation programme. The Council continues its work throughout the year by arranging invitations for students to visit suburban homes, to attend performances of the Metropolitan Opera Company, symphony orchestras and other recreational activities.

Exemplifying similar programmes in smaller communities of the United States is the southern state of Georgia, whose institutions have a combined annual enrolment of approximately 200 foreign students. Individual citizens and their homes are more intimately associated with community life, and the integration of foreign students into such surroundings is less complicated.

Free Tours For Students

The consellor to foreign students at the University of Georgia in the city of Athens initiated a highly successful programme in connection with the State Department of Commerce, called "A Free Tour of the State of Georgia for the Foreign Students in Georgia Educational Institutions."

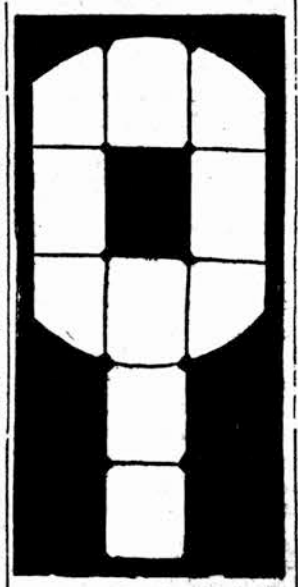
Following a two-day programme on the campus of the university, a bus was chartered for a two weeks tour throughout the state. Townspeople and organizations along the routes provided meals and entertainment; historic and scenic spots and state parks were visited, as well as public schools and principal industrial plants.

Another example of the manner in which individual Americans endeavour to "take foreign students to their hearts" is a story related in the April "News Bulletin" of the Institute of International Education:

"Last year, Yen Tsai, a student from China, spent his spring vacation at a small chicken farm three miles outside Eastfield, Connecticut. His hostess, Miss Anna Peck, was delighted when a friend asked her to entertain a Chinese student. She had never met anyone who came from China. Yen Tsai went back a number of times to visit her, but he could not spend Easter there this year because he was sick. The doctor advised an operation. And as Yen had no family here to offer encouragement, he asked Miss Peck to come down and see him through the operation. She made arrangements with her neighbours to take care of the chickens and came immediately. As soon as Yen is a bit stronger, he will recuperate in her home for a week or so. The community doctor has already said he will watch out for him."

These examples and incidents are only part of the many efforts put forth throughout the United States in many different localities, and in many different ways, to help the foreign student obtain the maximum benefits from his stay in the United States and to make his own contribution to better international understanding. We could well do something like that not only for the foreign students, but also for the inter-State students.

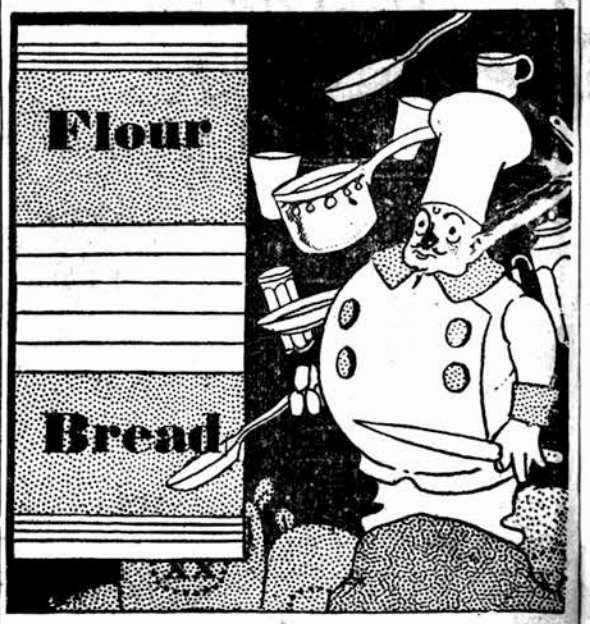
DIGIT MAGIC



Place the digits 1 to 9, inclusive and a duplicate of one of these digits in the 10 spaces in the diagram above so that the numbers in each row of three spaces total alike. It looks tough, but you've solved more difficult puzzles than this.

Now: Starting at the top row and from left to right fill in the digits, 1 5 9, 8 2, 6 5 4, 3, and 7.

"BAKE" IT WITH WORDS



This poly-baker knows how to change the word FLOUR to the word BREAD in six steps by writing in each of the blank spaces a word in which only one letter is changed from the word above. Are you as clever as the baker? Then you will easily know: Flour, Floor, Flood, Blood, Bro ad, Bread, Easy, was it was not?

Cleanliness Is Godliness

Like water lily or the mountain spring, life is pure. Like winds and rains, the circumstances spoil its grace, writes Brother M. K. Krishnan of Cannonore.

Nobody likes dirt, nobody wants dirt, and even children never tolerate it. If anyone puts dust on their dress or body, they cry out for their mothers. It is the natural instinct of the child to be always clean.

Our body is the temple of God. Like a temple we have to keep it clean. Our dress and ornaments are to be tidy. We don't like to sleep in a filthy corner. Hence, "tolerate no uncleanliness, body clothes and habitation."

Cleanliness comes out of culture. "Happy is he who separates himself from all that may burden or defile his conscience. Strive manfully; custom is overcome by custom."

Yes, it is by struggle, by constant awareness of our purpose in life, that our body and mind would remain clean and healthy.

Child of today is the father of tomorrow. Healthy habits make him rich in life. Pure life is a radiant source of happiness. Where there is purity, there is divinity. Indeed, "cleanliness is godliness."

A Good Piece Of Advice

The best way to succed in life is to act on the advice we give to others.

(Sent by Sister Roshan K. Irani, Tardeo).

Balkan-ji-Bari

Independence Day was celebrated by different Balkan-ji-Bari Units individually. At Khar, the Balkan-ji-Bari joined the citizens' programme, where Shrimati Dhanavanti Rama Rau hoisted the National Flag. At Mahalaxmi, a small exhibition was arranged, and the Flag Hoisting Ceremony was performed by Dr. Jivraj Mehta. At Ghatkopar, children themselves conducted the whole programme, and the annual number of their wall-paper "Phooldol" was inaugurated by Shri Rambhai Bakshi. Agripada Balkan-ji-Bari arranged the American Children's gifts distribution function. And Tarabaugh Balkan-ji-Bari had a very nice entertainment programme.

On the following day, the Honourable Shri Morarji Desai gave away certificates to the passing students in the Child Welfare Workers' Training Course. Shrimati Minijeh Masani welcomed the guest of honour, Shri N. F. Kaikobad spoke on the utility of such a course, Shrimati Babiben Moolji Dayal narrated a short history of the class, and Shri C. K. Kamdar proposed a vote of thanks. Shri Morarji Desai lauded the humanitarian work of the Baljan-ji-Bari and encouraged the successful candidates to pursue further fields in child welfare work.

Who have not yet enrolled themselves as members of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21 (that postal address is enough), mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. He will be glad to hear from you and to receive your contributions of stories, games, tricks, smiles, etc., for publication in this your own Corner. Well, so long, and we meet again next week!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

First Doctor In India

★

(Continued from Page 2)

his folly, in so much at none will trust their Lives in His Hands.

Of Dr. Samuel Browne, ten years Second Surgeon at Madras from 1688, what can one say but "Physician, heal thyself"? He wrote his President:

Hon'ble Sir, I have murthered Mr Wheeler by giving him Arsnick. Please to execute Justice on me the malefactor as I deserve.

Your Honours unfortunate obedt. Servant,

Samll. Browne.

He was tried and acquitted by a Grand Jury "who brought in the bill *Ignoramus*", causing some dissatisfaction in Madras. Later he was again in trouble. Drunk, he challenged his colleague, Dr. Blackwell, to a duel. Then he was accused of having beaten up his Junkameer of Vepery, carried him off by force, and robbed him of 6,000 pagodas, "but this was not substantiated." He did, however, send collections of dried plants to England which are now in the British Museum.

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Of a contemporary of Browne, Surgeon Thomas Faucet, Love said in "Vestiges of Old Madras" that he has never been thought capable of any considerable trust by reason of a Moon Frenzy that seldom fails him full or new; besides he is intolerably addicted to drinking, old, perverse, and ignorant in business, a Phisician if anything, but not enuff of that to keep him from starveing even in this Country where Doctors are so scarce.

William Warren, who spent thirty-two years in India, eight as Surgeon at Calcutta, was accused by the Fort William Chaplin in 1699 of having contracted a bigamous marriage with Elizabeth Binns, a widow there, th,' admonished, caution'd and advised to the contrary, when she and everybody that knew Mr. Warten knew also that he was marryed to another woman, who would have come out to him if he had a mind to it. But it seems that the obligation of marriage, or anything else, are of little consideration with Mr. Warren, being a man of most pernicious principles and debaucht manners.

Rarely did those early surgeons escape the lash of scandal, rightly or no. Jean Martin, a Frenchman who deserted to the English, was tried at Madras for murder but acquitted on the plea that he had been assaulted and robbed by one of his peons who was himself murdered five days later, probably by an accomplice.

Even William Hamilton of Dalzel, one of the most famous of India's M.O.s and a great benefactor to his country, quarrelled with his captain when he came out as surgeon to the frigate *Sherborne*, and deserted his ship at Fort St. David. Drink and abusive language were frequent causes of complaint.

As for treatment, up to the eighteenth century, Dennis Kincaid wrote in his "British Social Life in India":

The doctors advised heavy draughts of port in the hot weather as a specific against fever.... In fact, the doctors must have been responsible for as many deaths as in the previous century. Their charges were enormous, a gold mohur for a visit, and their one panacea was bleeding; little children were cupped till they fainted from loss of blood. After the bleeding, a ferocious purge was administered, a source of a little extra profit for the physicians who charged a rupee for an ounce of salts and three rupees for an ounce of bark

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During the siege of Calcutta Surgeon John Holwell played a heroic part, for when the Governor quitted he acted as C.-in-C. defending the Fort, encouraged everyone, refused to escape by boat after its surrender, endured the night of agony in the Black Hole during which fellow-Surgeon Eyre died, repeatedly tried to bribe the guards to free the prisoners, and as one of the twenty-three survivors was sent in chains to Murshidabad.

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Another surgeon, William Fullerton, was the only surviving officer in the Patna massacre of fifty-one officers and civilians. He, too, tried to save his fellow-prisoners. At a later period Sir Francis Younghusband, describing a punitive expedition near Cherat, paid tribute to the surgeon of the Guides, Dr R. Lyell, who at a critical joint took on himself to carry forward the much-needed succour. In reserve lying near him was the Gurkha company of the Guides, and also a company of the 66th Gurkhas under a native officer. Taking these troops, with great dash and personal gallantry he led them to the attack, drove back the already exulting enemy, stormed their position, and extricated Lieutenant Turner and his party from their perilous position. It was a noble deed, nobly and gallantry carried out; and when it had been achieved, the brave fighter returned to the tender care of the wounded, and to alleviate the pains of the dying.

Twenty-eight I.M.S. losses in the Mutiny, five V.C.s to date, gallant work in two world wars, the building up of a skilled and honourable Service marked by Sir Ronald Ross's malarial discoveries and the valuable research work of others—thus did the I.M.S. expiate the misdeeds of those early scallywags flushed with the excesses of a new and dazzling adventure.

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Basing his material largely on D. G. Crawford's history published in 1914, Col. McDonald carries the story to its 1947 close in what will probably become the standard, definitive record; well written, vivid with anecdote, a handsomely produced quarto liberally illustrated, with Lt.-Col. H. W. Mulligan contributing on Research, Lt.-Col. C. A. Bozman on Public Health, and Lt.-Gen. Sir Bennett Hance a Foreword.

"Worry Line"

The M'anchap lis Tribune'

GADGETS GIVE UP OFFENDERS

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(Continued from Page 2)

lab that often spreads over several rooms. Ordinary units of measure are too cumbersome for ultra-microchemistry and new terms have had to be created. A lambda, for instance, is equal to 1/1,000 milliliter. A gamma represents 1/1,000 grams.

During the war an important part of the atom-bomb programme was stymied until he was called in. The fission experts had produced their first tiny speck of plutonium and the next step was to learn how it would react in various chemical combinations. This was possible only by weighing the sample before and after treatment, and as yet there was no balance or weighing machine in the world that was sensitive enough. The entire amount of plutonium could hardly be seen by the naked eye.

To weigh it, Dr. Kirk designed and built a new kind of machine that can weigh an invisible amount of matter.

His delicate instrument is sensitive to five thousandths of a millionth of a gram, and it takes about 28 grams to make one ounce.

The mere act of loading material onto the pan of the instrument often must be done under a microscope. It's called a quartz torsion balance.

The instrument is mounted in a heavy metal case that also contains built-in microscopes for taking the readings.

The original speck of plutonium proved to weigh four micrograms. Dr. Kirk built four ultramicrogram balances in all for the AEC and since then others have been built for that agency. Now Dr. Kirk is trying to borrow one that isn't in use.

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During that part of the school day in which he teaches criminalistics (examination of physical evidence) the scientist tries to give the criminology students some training in all phases of the subject. After all, he says, physical evidence is much the same no matter what type of crime is involved. He is also devising simple, inexpensive methods and equipment for examining evidence.

He feels one trained specialist with $5,000 worth of equipment should be able to do about as much police work as is usually handled by a staff of several people backed up with $40,000 or more in facilities.

He put one cheap tool together on the spot when he was trying to learn if some bits of brown glass embedded in a shoe were identical with other glass fragments found on the rungs of a ladder. All the glass samples appeared to be identical and he wondered if they had the same density.

He prepared a gradient solution from methylene iodide and other heavy transparent liquids and poured it into a pair of tall glass tubes. The mixture is lightweight at the top and increases in weight or density toward the bottom. Anything that is placed in the solution will fall until it reaches liquid of exactly its own density, and there it will stay, provided, of course, that its own density is within the limits of the precise solution that is used.

When Dr. Kirk dropped his fragments of brown glass into the two tubes he found that the glass particles came to rest at different levels. They were not of the same density and hence they could not establish the link that he was seeking between the shoes and the ladder.

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The gradient tubes have proved to have scores of uses. They can "fingerprint" many kinds of materials. A sample of earth, for instance, will sink for a distance in a tube and then separate into several bands of material. Yet not one of a thousand other samples of earth that are taken from different locations, will produce the same spectrum of bands.

The gradient tubes have helped prove that a suspect actually was at the scene of a crime in spite of his denial, by showing that earth from his shoes and earth from the scene were precisely the same.

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Instead of tediously measuring angles and lengths when comparing samples of penmanship or typewritten material in a case that involves the comparison of documents, Dr. Kirk uses a simple glass-covered box that contains fluorescent tubes. He lays one document on top of the other and places them on the glass top. The light that is transmitted through the papers allows a fast, accurate comparison of the symbols on each. To read a message that he suspected had been written on one document and then erased, he made a cast of the paper surface with transparent plastic that he had warmed until it would flow into every indentation. When he held the plastic up to the light, later, the diffraction lines of the material outlined every letter of the message that was invisible on the paper itself.

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There are all sorts of chemical "erasers" that can remove writing, and there are all sorts of ways to restore what a chemical has obliterated.

Most inks contain iron and a message that is written in such an ink can be completely wiped out with ordinary kitchen or laundry bleach. Not a trace remains to the eye, but if the paper is exposed to the vapours of ammonium sulphide you'll find that the message pops back into sight again, as legible as ever.

Once when he was seeking a positive way of collecting a tiny smear of dried blood from the front of an automobile, Dr. Kirk placed a strip of filter paper over the smear and kept it moist. The blood dissolved and then collected in a band on the filter paper, ready to be taken to the laboratory for typing. The method was simple and it worked. It can collect blood from earth, leaves, or almost any material.

Today, Dr. Kirk is working on a couple of other gadgets that will further simplify the task of collecting and studying evidence that is associated with crime. And, not to change the subject, he's also turning over in his mind a new idea in biochemistry: the possibility of making a chemical analysis of a single cell. This would require a "super" ultramicro technique and would be a revolutionary development. He's positive that it can be done.

Tillers' Plight In Persia

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(Continued From Page 5)

given to the villagers in return for a very small sum, which was payable over a period of 25 years.

The peasants seemed to me to be perfectly well aware of this sudden improvement in their living conditions.

Several of them told me that they had come to understand what progress meant when they saw cars, tractors, new fertiliser products, and so on, and they had realised that their lives and those of their families could be far better than they had ever imagined.

The Tudeh

In particular, one of the peasants told me (through an interpreter): "Not only that, but there have been men coming through our villages lately, telling us that the land should belong to those who cultivate it, not to the landowners, who just sit back and draw in the profits from other people's work!" This man did not know who they were but the interpreter told me that the Tudeh (Communist) party had been active in the country for several months now.

The Shah's distribution of his land was acclaimed not only by the small percentage of the Persian population who can read and write, but also by the big landowners. But when it was suggested in the Majlis (Parliament) that a law should be passed making such distribution compulsory on the part of every landowner, the members of parliament would hear none of it.

For with the exception of the eight National Front members elected in Teheran by the Bazaar merchants (who, incidentally, form the only middle class in Persia), the Majlis is composed of feudal lords. These landowners get themselves elected by turning the ignorance of the peasants to their own account, and some of them even elect themselves, not bothering to go through the formality of an election.

Slippery Factions

There are no other political parties in Persia except the National Front and the Tudeh. These landowners who form the parliamentary majority divide up between themselves into tiny fractions, each as slippery as quicksilver, which separate or come together according to the local interests of the moment.

This, of course, makes it very difficult to govern the country, although the Ministers are constitutionally chosen outside the Majlis.

The majority's refusal to even consider a law on compulsory land distribution, therefore, placed the Shah in the delicate position of being opposed to what is technically the most important group in his own parliament.

NO MORE FALSE TEETH

EVEN if you deserve top marks for dental hygiene, if you're the model patient of a model modern dentist chances are you've teeth on the missing list.

You may have had one knocked out in an accident, or perhaps an abscess lost you one. Until recently when teeth were out, they stayed out. Now the associates of Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, are extracting teeth and calmly replanting them. Their technique makes old teeth as good as new and lodges them where they belong, back in your head.

Centred on St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, the home of penicillin, research workers are making no incautious forecasts of "all your own teeth at eighty." In a test case, however, when a tooth was extracted the empty socket was sterilized with penicillin, the infected ends of the tooth-roots were cut off, the vulnerable pulp canals filled and then the tooth was replaced.

Five months later bone had reformed round the roots and the tooth was firm. The experimenters attached a clasp and made it carry the weight of a neighbouring artificial tooth on a bridge. The structure held.

MIDDLE-AGED ARE BEST WORKERS

MIDDLE-AGED men and women workers in Britain have good cause to feel pleased with themselves. After three years' investigations and experiments carried out at Cambridge University to discover how the human capacity for work alters with age, it has been established that middle-aged and elderly people do jobs more thoroughly and accurately.

Great thought was given to the tests which were designed to eliminate any advantage from past experience. They proved beyond doubt that middle-aged people are generally more efficient than men and women under 30.

It was found that people in their twenties concentrated too much on speed while those in their thirties tried so hard to work as fast as they used to that they sacrificed accuracy. Most people, when they reached the forties, had the wisdom to suit their speed of working to their temperaments, and unconsciously compensated for their comparative slowness by increased accuracy.

Dr. A. T. Welford, organizer of these experiments for the Nuffield Research Unit on Ageing, checked all his laboratory findings against work done on the factory bench. He found, for instance, that it is not wise to switch ageing workers from heavy to light work as a matter of principle. For light work often involves operating at high speed, a factor tending to exhaust them.

Bumper Crop

Attempting to convince a skeptic that he should join the Party, a Communist declared that Russia was an agricultural paradise. "Why," he exclaimed, "the Soviet gets four wheat crops every year!"

"But how can such a thing be possible?" he was asked.

"Simple," explained the Party member. "One wheat crop from Russia, one wheat crop from Poland, one wheat crop from Czechoslovakia and one wheat crop from Hungary."

★ ★

On his first day out, a rookie policeman in Chicago was having trouble with a bum. He had got him as far as a patrol call box when the derelict swung at him and knocked him down. Another policeman, seeing the commotion from across the street, started over to help. But as he approached, the rookie scrambled to his feet and started to run. The other officer finally caught him and demanded: "What's the matter with you anyway?"

"Holy suffering!" panted the new recruit. "I forgot I was a policeman. In the neighbourhood where I was brought up we always ran for cops!"

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Courts Award Victory To Sanger

STORY OF BATTLE FOR PLANNED PARENTHOOD

TOO many births are the bane of the mothers of poor communities all over the world. For a relief from this chronic trouble in the United States the Comstock Act of 1873 stood in the way of Margaret Sanger, who courted jail and went on hunger-strike.

Final victory was achieved, however, through a court decision which practically ignored the old act and allowed free and open scope for "Birth Control" in all except two of the States, which still go by the Comstock law.

ONE DAY in 1912 Jake Sachs, a young New York truck driver came home to his Grand Street tenement to find his three small children in tears and his young wife lying in dire pain on the floor. He called the neighbourhood doctor, who came at once, bringing a young redheaded nurse. They discovered that the woman was in a critical condition from a self-induced abortion, writes Lois Mattox Miller in 'Reader's Digest."

For many long days doctor and nurse fought to control the septicemia. When the battle was won, Mrs. Sachs pleaded: "Doctor, what can I do to stop having babies? We can't feed those we have now!"

The doctor shrugged and said cynically: "Better tell Jake to sleep on the roof!"

Margaret Sanger had to fight back the tears as she packed her nurse's bag and left the Sachs home.

The term "birth control" was unknown in 1912 and Margaret Sanger, who was to invent that term and to fight for its intelligent use throughout the world, was equally unknown. She was married to William Sanger, a struggling young architect, and they had three small children. She bolstered the slender family income by working as a nurse among the tenements of New York's lower East Side.

Chronic Trouble

Pregnancy was a chronic condition among the tenement women. Day after day Margaret Sanger was faced with the tragedy of unwanted children, and of the worn-out mother, old and broken before her time. After the third or fourth child had been born, the fear of pregnancy was a constant nightmare to both husband and wife.

"Tell me the secret — tell me what rich women use!" the women would cry out to Margaret Sanger. Sick at heart, the young nurse had to say that she knew no "secret." Most of the women suspected that she would disclose "the secret" for a price.

Less than six months after her first visit to Mrs. Sachs another call came from Grand Street. This time Mrs. Sachs was beyond help. Victim of a five-dollar abortionist, she died ten minutes after Margaret arrived.

That night Margaret put away her nurse's bag. She was never to open it again. Somewhere behind the curtain of silence there HAD to be some scientific equivalent of what the poor women called "the secret." She was determined to find it — and give it to the world.

The forces which shaped Margaret Sanger's career can be traced back to her childhood in Corning, N. Y. Her father was a stalwart, red-haired Irishman, Michael Hennessey Higgins, stonecutter by trade, rebel by nature, philosopher at heart. Her mother, Anne Purcell Higgins, was a sensitive woman, prematurely aged by tuberculosis and the bearing of 11 children. Her tragic death cast a shadow over the home which never lifted. Michael Higgins became a sad, introspective man; the family began to drift apart. Young Margaret, who had hoped to study medicine, became a nurse.

The Law

Now she put nursing behind her. For months she searched the medical libraries, but could find nothing on contraception. The doctors were even more discouraging. "You're playing with dynamite," they warned her. "There's a law against that, and you'll surely go to jail."

Margaret found the law: information concerning contraceptive methods was classed as lewd and obscene literature, and prohibited under the most severe penalties. Anthony Comstock, head of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, had forced the law on to the statute books in most states and finally slipped it through as an Act of Congress in 1873.

These obstacles only fired Margaret's determination. After exhausting every source in New York, she and her husband packed their little family aboard a freighter and sailed for Europe. In France she found the first glimmer of hope. For generations Frenchwomen had passed on from mother to daughter traditional contraceptive practices. Many were crude but some, even in the light of present-day knowledge, were surprisingly effective.

First Blow

She returned to the United States and struck the first blow against the Comstock law with a little magazine called "The Woman Rebel." In its pages she first used the phrase "birth control." She could not publish contraceptive information, but she hammered hard at the laws against it. "The Woman Rebel" was barred from the mails. Then came word that the U.S. District Attorney (goaded by Anthony Comstock) was preparing to prosecute Margaret Sanger and send her to jail. She was indicted and warned that the case was to be rushed through.

Margaret was not afraid of prison, but she was determined that her case be based on something more fundamental than the generalized offences she had committed in 'The Woman Rebel.' So she sat down and incorporated her sparse knowledge of contraceptive methods in a simply worded booklet called 'Family Limitation.'

No printer wanted to touch the job. Said one: "If I printed this I'd go to Sing Sing!" Finally one courageous man gave in. He set the type himself and ran off the pamphlets at night. Copies were shipped to distribution points throughout the country and stored until Margaret gave a prearranged signal. Then she sailed for Europe. The day she left, she sent copies of 'Family Limitation' to the federal attorney, saying in effect: "Here is my case; make the most of it."

Rent In Curtain

When released, 'Family Limitations raised a furore. The pamphlets were copied by hand, and passed from woman to woman, rich and poor alike. The first rent had been torn in the curtain of silence.

In Europe Margaret found her greatest enlightenment in Amsterdam, where Dr. Aletta Jacobs, a woman physician, had established the first free contraceptive clinic in about 1880.

Since then clinics had been set up throughout the Netherlands.

But, oddly enough, with contraception a common practice, the Netherlands' population had actually increased during the 30 years before World War I. The death rate had fallen faster than the birth rate. Fewer mothers and babies were lost.

Children grew up stronger and healthier. Here Margaret Sanger first learned that the SPACING OF BIRTHS is the most important factor in family limitation.

The dream of establishing birth-control clinics in the United States began to take shape in Margaret's mind. But first she had to keep her rendezvous with The Law. Expecting a battle, she returned to New York to find that a great change had taken place.

Birth control had become a common topic of discussion in the press, and the U.S. Attorney seemed reluctant to bring her case to trial. It has postponed time and again and finally in 1916 it was dismissed.

First Clinic

To Margaret, who wanted the law changed, this was an empty victory, so she decided to establish a clinic and dispense contraceptives openly, as the clinics in Holland did. For legal and ethical reasons she wanted hers to be under the direction of a licensed doctor rather than a nurse, but even the most sympathetic and courageous doctors were still fearful of the law. So in a small store in a poor, overcrowded section of Brooklyn, Magaret and her sister Ethel, also a graduate nurse, opened the first birth-control clinic in the United States. Scores of women flocked to it, were examined, received contraceptive information. Then, ten days after the opening, The Law cracked down.

Jail And Hunger-Strike

Margaret and Ethel were charged with "maintaining a public nuisance" and violating a section of the New York Penal Code which said that no one could give information on contraceptive methods to anyone.

Both were sentenced to the workhouse for 30 days. Ethel went on a hunger-strike. The case became a national sensation.

Another section of the penal code permitted physicians to give contraceptive information "for the prevention or cure of disease," and after serving her sentence Margaret concentrated on educating the reluctant doctors.

When her next contraceptive clinic—the Clinical Research Bureau—was opened in New York in 1923, it was under the direction of Dr. Hannah M. Stone. In the first year the clinic handled some 900 cases. Soon doctors from all parts of the country were coming to the clinic to be instructed in the Sanger methods.

Stormy Sessions

Birth control was now a formidable movement. Margaret was kept busy with speaking engagements. Many of the sessions were stormy; one huge meeting at Town Hall in New York was closed by the police.

There were branches of Margaret Sanger's American Birth Control League in almost every state, and contraceptive clinics, modelled after the Clinical Research Bureau, were increasing rapidly. International congresses were meeting to discuss population problems and birth control from economic, social and medical standpoints. Most of these meetings were organized by Margaret.

In the United States a campaign for the formal endorsement of the medical profession was spearheaded by the New York Academy of Medicine, which resolved: "Medical colleges and hospital clinics should give instruction in the control of conception. Federal and state laws should be changed.... The absence of education of the public in sexual matters by the medical profession is medieval." But the dead hand of old Anthony Comstock still rested heavily on the federal stutute books.

Victory

Beginning in 1926 and for the next ten years, bills were introduced in every session of Congress to amend the archaic law, only to be killed or pigeonholed. Then the problem was solved unexpectedly, not by legislation but in the courts.

In 1930 a new Japanese contraceptive was displayed at an international congress of doctors in Zurich. Sent to New York to be tested by the Clinical Research Bureau, the device was barred by customs. Another was shipped, this time to Dr. Hannah M. Stone in the hope that it could be received by a licensed physician. Again it was barred. A federal statute forbade the importation of any article for preventing conception.

Margaret's group retained Attorney Morris L. Ernt to make a test case. The federal court in New York ruled for a more liberal interpretation of the old law.

The government appealed, and a higher court decreed that a doctor was entitled to receive or send through the mails any article that might in his opinion be used for a patient's well-being. This was victory.

For practical purposes, the Comstock law was dead.

Nearly 25 years had elapsed since Margaret Sanger made her decision over the lifeless body of Mrs. Jake Sachs. Much remained to be done, particularly in research and education, but the bitterest part of the crusade was over.

In India

Margaret has visited India and the Far East and knows at first hand the problems there. In 1936 Gandhi rejected her teaching, but this year Prime Minister Nehru thrilled her by declaring that birth control was the only solution to India's mounting problem of overpopulation.

Meanwhile, at the Margaret Sanger Research Bureau in New York the search goes on for a cheaper and more effective contraceptive which can be made available to the masses. Margaret is now working on plans for the great international conference on world population and birth control which will take place in India next year.

The little redheaded nurse has travelled a long way from the tenements of Grand Street, and most of the way she has travelled alone. The world will always be in debt to her for her inspired crusade.

JET-PROPELLED

Jet-propelled refreshment hits KATHLEEN BROWN (left) when fellow August holidaymaker JANET SUTTON provides a long drink — straight from the siphon—on the beach at Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

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